

Elizabeth Staley

MONKEY TOPS

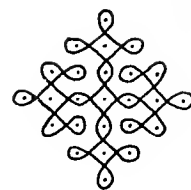
Old Buildings in Bangalore Cantonment

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PREFACE

This book contains a personal selection of photographs. They are of buildings and places that I have come to know and enjoy during the years I have lived in Bangalore Cantonment. The photographs do not represent a comprehensive survey or record, but I hope they will help other people to realise that much of the old Cantonment still survives – to be appreciated and to be preserved.

The photographs are arranged according to types of buildings. I have included a few buildings and parks constructed in what used to be the open area between the Cantonment and the old City. In this respect I have used the word 'Cantonment' loosely.

The photographs are introduced by a short description of the Cantonment's growth. This gives some background information, and helps to put the buildings in their historical setting. Where the buildings and places that are shown in the photographs are mentioned in the introduction, references to the photograph numbers are given. My main sources for the historical description are:

M. Fazlul Hasan, *Bangalore Through the Centuries*, Bangalore, 1970

Janet Pott, *Old Bungalows in Bangalore, South India*, London, 1977

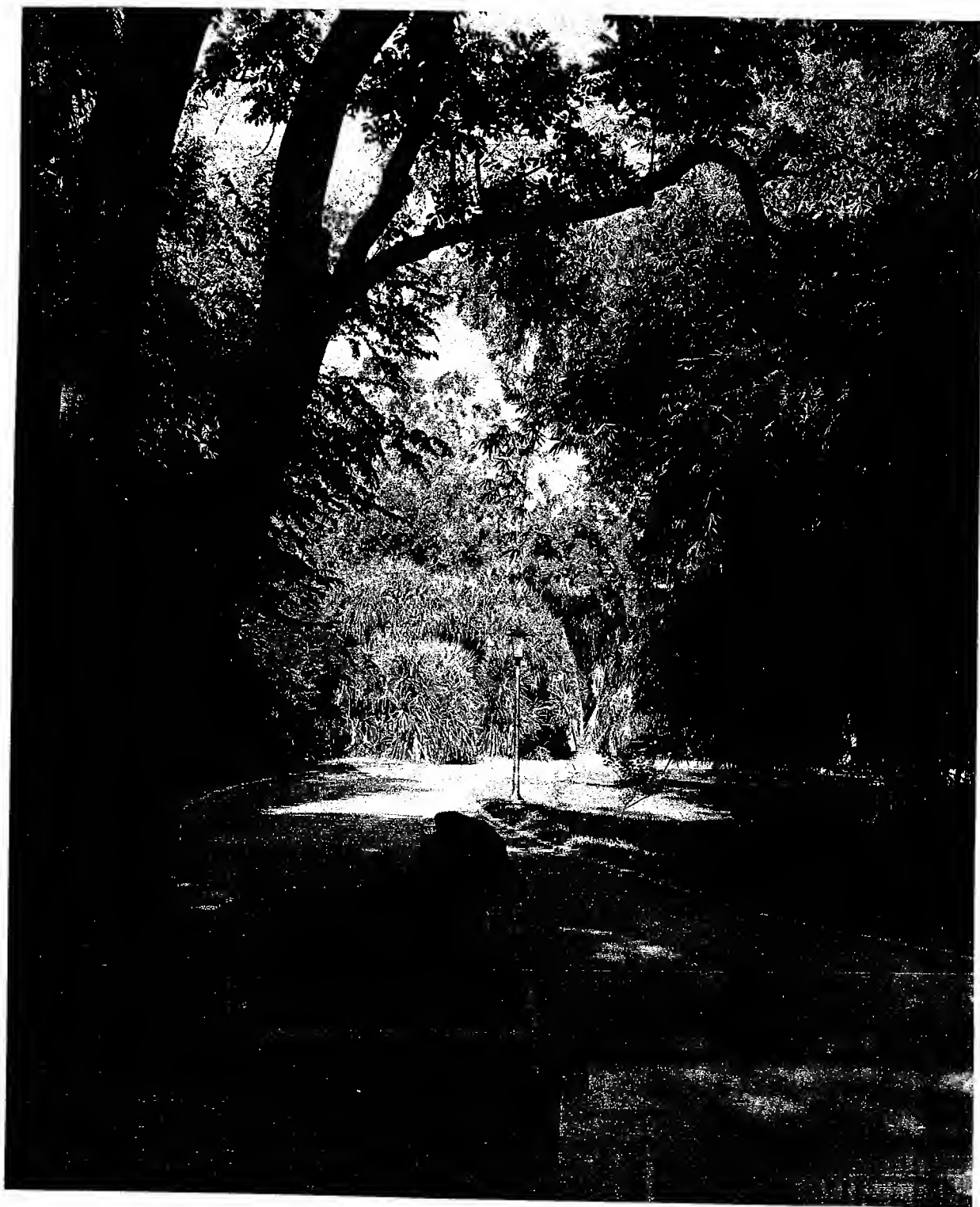
Deccan Herald, 'Our City' series, Bangalore, 1970-71

M. Shama Rao, *Modern Mysore*, Bangalore, 1936

Kora Chandy, 'Bangalore Cantonment in the Nineteenth Century', *Bangalore Corporation Silver Jubilee Souvenir*, 1973

Various 19th century maps.

I have learnt a great deal from many friends who live in Bangalore, and I would like to thank them for their help. My special thanks go to Jyoti Sahi who designed the cover of this book. I am also grateful both to Kenneth Gill, former C.S.I. Bishop, and to the officers of M.E.G. for lending me copies of the 1850 map which I used in drawing map I.



Frontispiece: Lalbagh

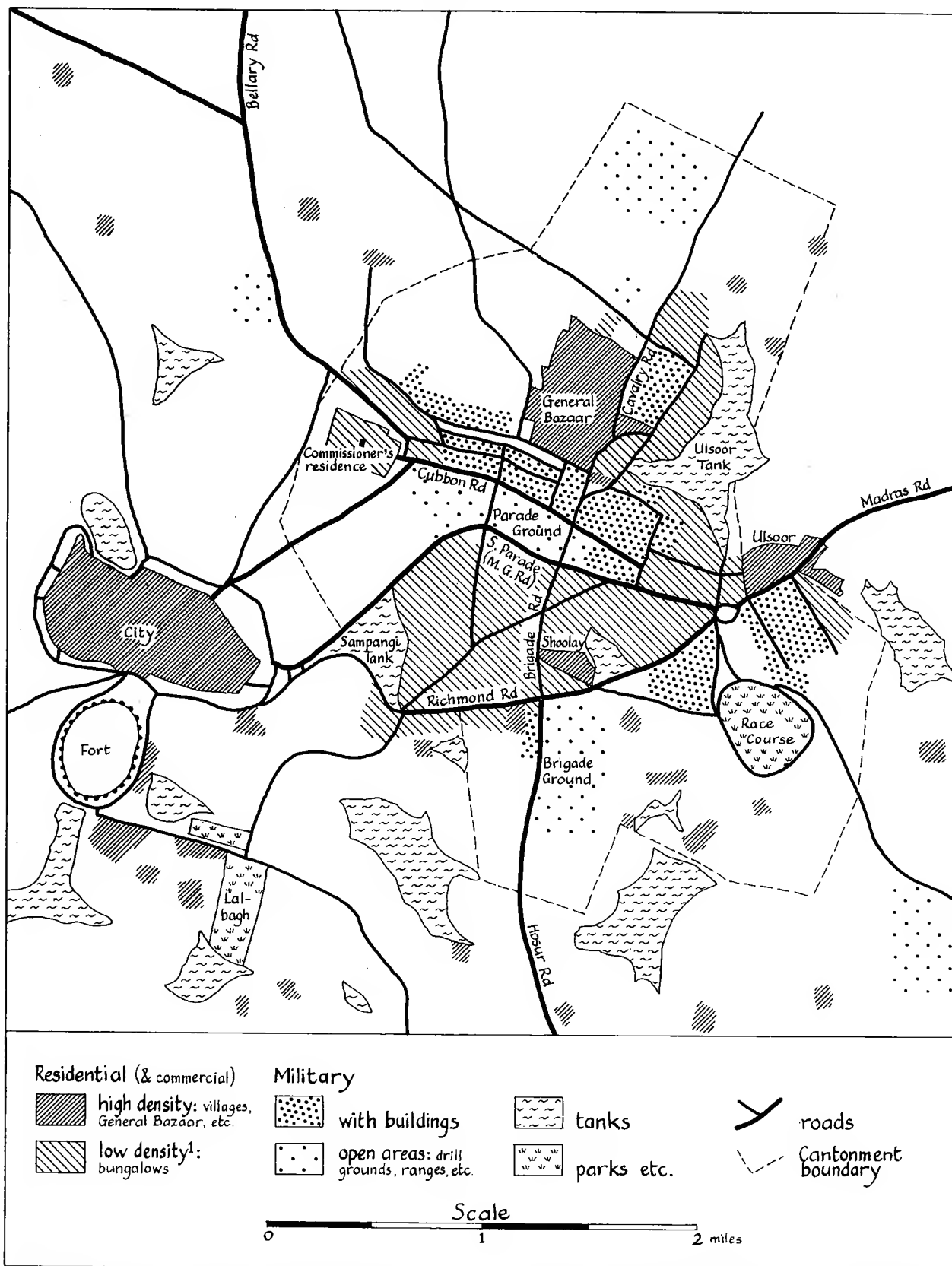
THE GROWTH OF BANGALORE CANTONMENT

Bangalore Cantonment was founded early in the 19th century. At that time the British moved their troops from Srirangapatna to an area just east of the walled town of Bangalore, which had been laid out by Kempe Gowda two and a half centuries earlier. The Cantonment grew during the 19th century both as a military station, and as a flourishing administrative and residential centre. It was separated from the old town by a strip of open land a half to one mile wide: this was the practice when the British built Cantonments in India. Now the Cantonment and the old town (generally known as the 'City') have merged and expanded in all directions into the modern conurbation of Bangalore. However the term Cantonment is still commonly used for the eastern part, and something of its special character remains.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the only expansion of Bangalore beyond the town's walls was the South Fort built in the late 17th and 18th century, and Lal Bagh (frontispiece and photos 10-14) laid out as a pleasure garden by Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan. To the east of the town there was open country typical of the South Indian plateau – a patch-work of scrub-forest and cultivated land, dotted with villages and tanks. It was this area which attracted the British authorities of Madras Presidency when they were looking for a new site in Mysore State on which to station their troops. The troops had occupied Srirangapatna since capturing the island in 1799, but they had suffered badly from malaria in that low-lying situation. In contrast the Bangalore area had, at 3000 ft., a cooler and apparently more healthy climate, and offered plenty of space for the army's needs. From 1807 the Madras Government negotiated this move with the Maharaja of Mysore, and the first barracks were built south of Ulsoor village near the present Air Force hospital at Agram. By 1809, the troops had shifted from Srirangapatna. The earliest graves in the old Cantonment cemetery (situated between Richmond Road and Victoria Road) date from 1808 and 1809.

In the following decades the army laid out a large and spacious military station (map I). The Parade Ground ran for more than a mile from east to west and, although now truncated, is still a welcome open space in the middle of the Cantonment (photo 43). The infantry barracks and lines lay to the north of the Parade Ground where Infantry Road still runs. Further north, on the hill overlooking Ulsoor Tank, were the cavalry establishments, reached by Cavalry Road. Later this area was taken over by the Sappers and Miners (the forerunners of M.E.G.), and the cavalry moved to the Brigade Ground at the south end of Brigade Road where it meets Richmond Road. The earliest barracks, south of Ulsoor Village, were occupied by the artillery. Nearby was the old Race Course, whose curve is still followed by the road to the airport.

MAP I. SKETCH MAP OF BANGALORE c. 1850



¹ On the source map these areas are marked as open woodland, with minor roads and a few buildings. In some of these areas bungalows had been built by this time. Other areas were probably still open, without buildings.

Source: Plan of Bangalore, reproduced from Pharaoh's Atlas of Southern India.

Plenty of land was left between and beyond the military areas. Soon civilians – merchants, contractors, dhobis, barbers, craftsmen, labourers and others – were attracted to the Cantonment by the opportunities to provide goods and services to the army and to the soldiers. The General Bazaar grew up early in the century in the valley north of what is now Commercial Street. Later it extended further west as 'Blackpalli'. Old villages such as Ulsoor and Shoolay grew as newcomers settled around them.

South of the Parade Ground, as far as Richmond Road, roads were laid out and land was gradually allotted to military and civilian officers for private building. The sites were large, sometimes as much as 5-10 acres in the first half of the century; and on them the officers built large bungalows, with brick or mud walls and thatched or cup-tiled roofs. The Residency also was built in this area, on the site now occupied by St. Joseph's College and the State Bank. It did not remain there very long, but the name Residency Road survives.

In 1831 the administration of Mysore State was taken over by the British and run by a Commissioner. Bangalore became the administrative headquarters. The official residence of the Commissioner was at the western end of the Parade Ground where Raj Bhavan now stands. It was there that Cubbon, the longest-serving Commissioner, lived until his retirement in 1861. The Commissioner's office remained in the Fort throughout Cubbon's time. A map which was drawn about 1850 shows the extent of the Cantonment at that time (map I). From what is now St. John's Hill in the north it extended two miles to the Brigade Ground south of Richmond Road. From the artillery barracks in the east to the Commissioner's residence in the west was three miles. Within this area some parts were still open and undeveloped.

It was the second half of the 19th century that saw the rapid growth of the Cantonment. Not only did it grow in population and area, but it also developed from a military station into an all-round town – a centre of government and education, and the home of more than 1,00,000 people by the end of the century.

This new phase of Bangalore's development started during Bowring's time as Commissioner from 1862 to 1870. Bowring was a more active Commissioner than Cubbon had been, at least as far as Bangalore was concerned. During his eight years in office many changes were made in Government; health and education services were improved; and much building was undertaken. A big event was the arrival of the railway from Madras. When Bowring first came to Bangalore from Madras in 1862, he travelled by train as far as Jolarpet, and then had to endure 'fourteen hours of severe jolting in a hearse-like transit carriage'. In 1864, the railway was opened as far as Cantonment station. Links with Madras became as important as those with Mysore and trade increased rapidly, especially in imported goods.

Bowring reformed the administration of many departments in the Mysore Government. In the process he increased the number of British civilian officers in the State from less than 30 to more than 100. Many of these officers wanted homes in the Cantonment and all the lavish

services that went with them. To provide space and a more fitting setting for the expanded administration, Bowring built the long and handsome Public Offices (photos 1 and 2) which now face the Vidhana Soudha and house the High Court. In 1864 Cubbon Park was laid out below the Public Offices. On the terrace between the offices and the park stands a statue of Cubbon on horseback.

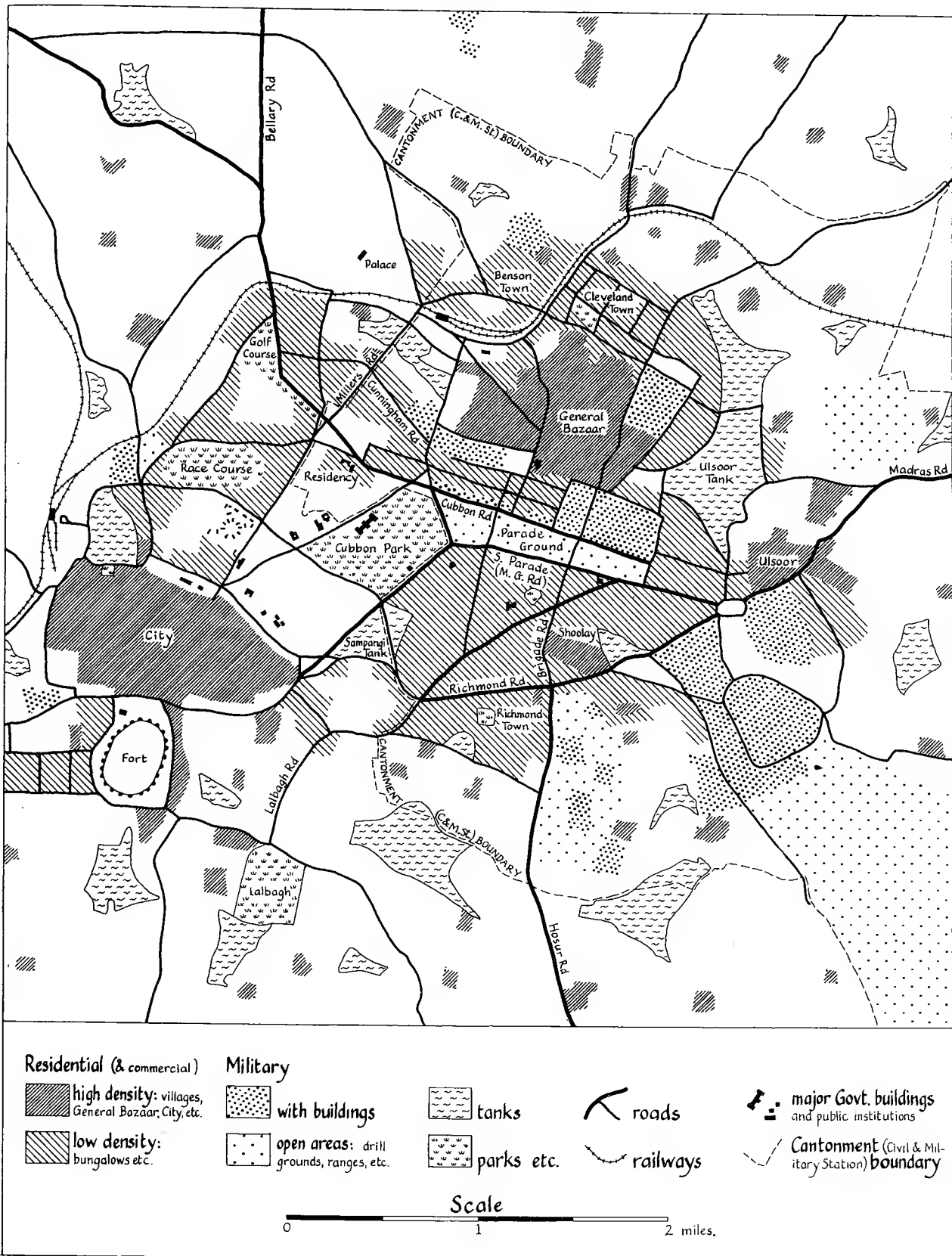
Bowring was concerned about health and sanitation in the Cantonment, and the hospital named after him was built in 1868, originally as a military hospital. He also did a great deal for education. In the first half of the century Protestant Missions and Roman Catholic Orders had started some schools in Bangalore, and Bowring encouraged them to expand this work. The Government had founded a high school in Avenue Road, and in 1864 this was converted into Bangalore's first college – later to be known as Central College. Government policy favoured English schools, but Bowring was also interested in Kannada education and encouraged it with financial help and training for teachers.

The rapid growth of Bangalore continued after Bowring left in 1870. Mysore State was restored to the Maharaja in 1881, but Bangalore remained the headquarters of the State Government. The Cantonment remained under British administration, and its status was changed to a 'Civil and Military Station'.

By the closing decades of the 19th century Bangalore Cantonment had become a well-established and flourishing town (map II). The Public Offices were followed by other imposing buildings, such as Mayo Hall. The large churches had been built to serve the growing Christian population – St. Mark's (photo 34), Trinity Church and St. Patrick's in the first half of the century, and later the present St. Mary's (photo 32), St. John's, St. Andrew's and others. The United Services Club (now the Bangalore Club) was built as an exclusive meeting place for British officers (photo 51), and later the Bowring Institute, originally as a 'Literary and Scientific Institute' (photo 53). School and college buildings (photo 3) were constructed, until Mr. Rice (Inspector of Schools) could write that 'probably no place in India is better provided with the means of education for all classes'. The trees planted along the wide roads had grown up; and, as well as Cubbon Park, smaller local parks were being laid out, for example, Coles Park, Richmond Park and Rest House Road Park (photo 15).

The Cantonment was still separate from the old town or City. There were toll gates where traffic passing between the two had to stop to pay taxes – the busiest gate was on what is now Kasturba Road near United Breweries. Most of the strip between the Cantonment and the City was still open, although it had been put to various uses. Cubbon Park occupied the central part. To the north-west there were the Public Offices and the Residency, and a few other Government buildings such as the Press and the P.W.D. Between these there were still stretches of scrub land. Further north and west were the golf course and the new race course, and some bungalows in extensive compounds. South of Cubbon Park, in the broad valley crossed by Lalbagh Road and now by Double Road, there was a large area of rich garden and

MAP II. SKETCH MAP OF BANGALORE c. 1895



Sources: *Bangalore, Civil & Military Station & City 1894*, prepared under instructions from the Bangalore Municipality by Mr. H. Todd, reproduced by the Survey of India, Calcutta; *Bangalore* published by John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh.

farm land. Many of Bangalore's vegetables were grown there, irrigated by a series of tanks and by wells.

The well-to-do families of the Cantonment—British, Anglo-Indian, and westernized Indians—lived in large bungalows. Although many of these bungalows from the middle and later 19th century have been demolished to make room for modern high-density development, some survive today. In parts of the Cantonment one can still look through an imposing gateway and see the long low lines of a typical white- or cream-washed bungalow. Smooth pillars support a large flat-roofed portico and, behind it, a curved verandah. The bungalow itself has flat or gently-pitched roofs at a number of different levels. The balustrades marking these roof levels, the fan-lights over the windows and doors, and the appearance of stone-work at the corners of the building all contribute to the elegant but restrained style of these 'classical' bungalows (photos 20, 21, 22).

The earliest of the large bungalows were south of the Parade Ground on St. Mark's Road, Museum Road, Residency Road and Richmond Road. Others were built on Trinity Road (the eastern end of Mahatma Gandhi Road), Ulsoor Road and the south and west sides of Ulsoor Tank by the middle of the 19th century. In the later decades of the century the area beyond the Residency (as the Commissioner's bungalow became after 1881) came into fashion: Cunningham Road, Miller's Road, Palace Road, High Grounds and Race Course Road. Further north stood the Maharaja's Bangalore Palace, completed in 1882 'on the model of mediaeval castles in Normandy and England'.

Bangalore's reputation as a 'garden city' was founded as these bungalows spread. Many of the bungalows were set well back in compounds which still measured two acres or more. Tall spreading trees grew up around the buildings; flower beds and rose gardens were laid out; sometimes a fernery, an aviary or a vineyard was constructed; and pots of coloured plants were banked against the porticos and verandahs. By the turn of the century tennis courts, croquet lawns and sometimes a putting green were being carefully tended in the bungalow compounds. This was the setting for the busy social life of the time. Friends and acquaintances came 'to call', and garden parties and tennis parties were held. The more formal entertaining took place inside the bungalows where the large reception rooms were used for dinner parties and occasionally for dances.

Undoubtedly there was snobbery and prejudice but, judging by accounts from the early 20th century, there seems to have been a happily mixed society which met in many of the bungalows. Westernized Indians, Anglo-Indians, British and other Europeans lived lives which were similar in many ways. The bungalows built for the different communities generally followed the same basic plan, with living and dining rooms in the centre behind the verandah, and bedrooms on each side. In architectural style and decoration too they followed the same fashions.

Behind the bungalows in separate buildings were the kitchens, and the quarters where the twenty or thirty servants lived who made the gracious life of a large bungalow possible. Often there was also a vegetable garden and fruit trees watered from a private well, and space

for a cow or two and some chickens. A row of stables, carriage houses and harness rooms stood at the back of the compound.

Horses played a big part in Cantonment life in the last century and up until the 1930s. They were extensively used by the army, and the old maps mark numerous cavalry stables, riding schools and grass-cutters' lines. Officers and civilians owned their own horses – Cubbon is said to have had fifty or more in his stables. The more active men rode, when on official business and paying social visits, and for exercise. A popular ride ran around the Parade Ground, and here some of the British women would join the men for an early morning canter. There were five polo grounds in the Cantonment, and there was the Bangalore Hunt. The race course had been shifted to its present location, and a steeplechase course lay beyond the artillery practice ground to the south-east of the Cantonment. For the less active there were all kinds of carriages and horse-drawn vehicles which are no more than names to us now – phaetons, victorias, landaus, buggies, broughams, barouches and four-in-hands.

All the services catering to this kind of society and to the army flourished. Shops grew up on South Parade (Mahatma Gandhi Road) and elsewhere in the Cantonment selling all kinds of imported goods, from pianos to champagne, and from millinery to chandeliers. There were jewellers, silver-smiths, clock-makers, photographers and tailors – and money-lenders. In Brigade Road there were bars and dance halls. Then there were all the trades related to horses: carriage-builders and wheelwrights, saddlers and harness-makers, and of course horse dealers. Early in the 19th century Arab horses had been brought to Bangalore by Persian traders, some of whose descendants have remained here ever since. These horses were stabled in the area off Richmond Road which is still known as Arab Lines.

Towards the end of the 19th century a new fashion of building came to the Cantonment, apparently inspired by the Gothic revival in Europe. The fashion changed from the long, low, often restrained classical buildings to taller more romantic buildings, with steeply-pitched roofs. Such a change affected many cities, but the Bangalore buildings of this period are given a special and distinctive character by their wealth of decorative detail. The steeply-pitched roofs of flat Mangalore tiles often culminate in a row of intricate ridge tiles; the gables carry plaster motifs and, against the sky-line, a number of decorative urns; the balustrades have become battlements or have taken even more elaborate forms; the corners of the buildings have occasionally become towers with pitched roofs or castellations; and cast-iron appears, used for railings, brackets and pillars (photos 5, 23, 25, 31, 48, 50, 57, 60, 61, 62).

Most distinctive of all – almost the trade-mark of buildings constructed between the 1880s and the 1930s – is the monkey top. A monkey top is a pointed hood over the upper part of a window. The front of the hood consists of a screen of closely-spaced narrow vertical slats. The bottom of the screen is shaped in a curve, marked by a row of small knobs. At the top is a fret-work barge-board. The wooden slats are usually painted dark green, contrasting with the white or cream walls; and the barge-board details and the knobs at the bottom are picked out in white (photos 23, 25, 29, 62).

Monkey tops do help to keep the sunlight and rain out of the windows, but their purpose is as much decorative as functional. The origin of the name is something of a mystery. Some people say simply that the monkeys sit on top of them. Others suggest that they discourage monkeys from climbing in through the windows. Perhaps more significant is their resemblance to the fringed pointed bonnets worn by performing monkeys in the old days – maybe the name even began as 'monkey topi'.

The prominent porches of the larger Gothic bungalows, with their intricate pitched roofs and many gables are decorated in the same way as the monkey tops (photos 24, 25). The screen of vertical slats is often cut in an elegant curve over the entrance to the porch.

This style was used for building some large bungalows in the central part of the Cantonment. These were taller and more compact than the earlier bungalows, but generally the same basic symmetrical plan was followed. A few exceptions were double-storied, or were built with the front door at one corner of the bungalow. A few of the later ones were built of stone instead of brick. Some shops in Mahatma Gandhi Road built in the same period have shallow arcades supported by slim cast-iron pillars or by decorative cast-iron brackets (photos 48, 61). A special Gothic flourish decorates the pumping stations, reservoirs, offices, etc., constructed when the water supply was brought from Hesseraghatta in the 1890s to augment the supply of Bangalore's own tanks (photo 5).

However the main contribution of this style was in the 'extensions', built to the north and south of the Cantonment between 1890 and 1930. More housing was needed to accommodate the growing population, which was rising rapidly, except during the disastrous plague epidemic of 1899-1900. The first extensions were Cleveland Town and parts of Richmond Town and Benson Town; then came Fraser Town, Cox Town, Langford Town and finally Richards Town. These extensions, with their grid pattern of broad roads, their spreading rain trees and gul mohars (photo 19), and their monkey-topped bungalows set in small gardens epitomize one of the Cantonment's life styles. It is here that, through the years, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Mangaloreans, Muslims and many others settled in the 'pensioners' paradise' of Bangalore.

The expansion of Bangalore accelerated after 1947 when Independence allowed the City and Cantonment to merge, and gave free rein to industrial development which had hitherto been very restricted in the Cantonment. However almost all the housing, factories, offices, hotels and shops of the last 40 years, and the recent multi-storey buildings, have no particular Bangalore character – they could have been built in almost any city of India, or indeed in many countries of the world.

In writing about the Cantonment, I have emphasized the 'British-Indian aspects' – the old army establishments, the bungalows in their compounds, the wide roads and the parks. It is their spaciousness and greenery that still dominate some areas of the Cantonment. It is they that strike many visitors to Bangalore, and that gave it its reputation as a 'garden city'. Part of

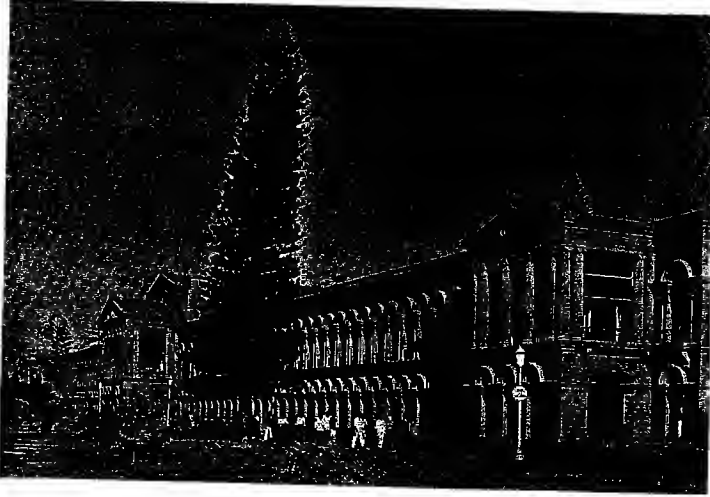
this special character of the Cantonment lies in the relationship of the trees to the buildings. In the older areas, at least, the trees are as tall or taller than the buildings, and have been allowed to spread as shady canopies. Even around the large old public buildings the trees were given enough space to grow to a certain dignity. Another element in the Cantonment's character is the style of the old buildings themselves. This style is by no means uniform, but similar motifs and decorative details recur in different kinds of buildings throughout the Cantonment, and so provide a common theme. Such decoration, although no longer fashionable, suggests that the buildings were constructed with a care and craftsmanship which one can still sense a hundred years later, and which one misses in most modern buildings.

These common features — spaciousness, trees and recurrent motifs — give the dominant character to the Cantonment, but the variety of its neighbourhoods contributes as much to its architectural wealth. The longer one stays in the Cantonment, and the further one explores, the more the charm of this variety strikes one. One passes so easily from the bungalows and gardens of a 1900 extension to a Muslim area with narrow doorways in high blank walls. Or from a crowded shopping street to a lane where heavy brass-knobbed doors are set in carved frames and flanked by stone seats. Or from a busy main road into one of the old villages, perhaps existing for hundreds of years before the Cantonment was built but now incorporated in Bangalore. In such a village a temple to Mariamma may still face a stone-paved village 'square' where a peepul tree still shades a row of snake stones (photos 41, 42).

It is the same with the Cantonment's inhabitants. In the 19th century the British set the fashions, and it is a westernized life-style that is most conspicuous today. However, from the Cantonment's early days, the opportunities for employment, trade and business have brought people from all parts of Karnataka, from Tamilnad, Andhra Pradesh and later Kerala, from Gujarat, U.P., and Bengal, and undoubtedly from every other state in the country. They have contributed much to the Cantonment's prosperity, and have made it the mixed, interesting and tolerant place it is today.

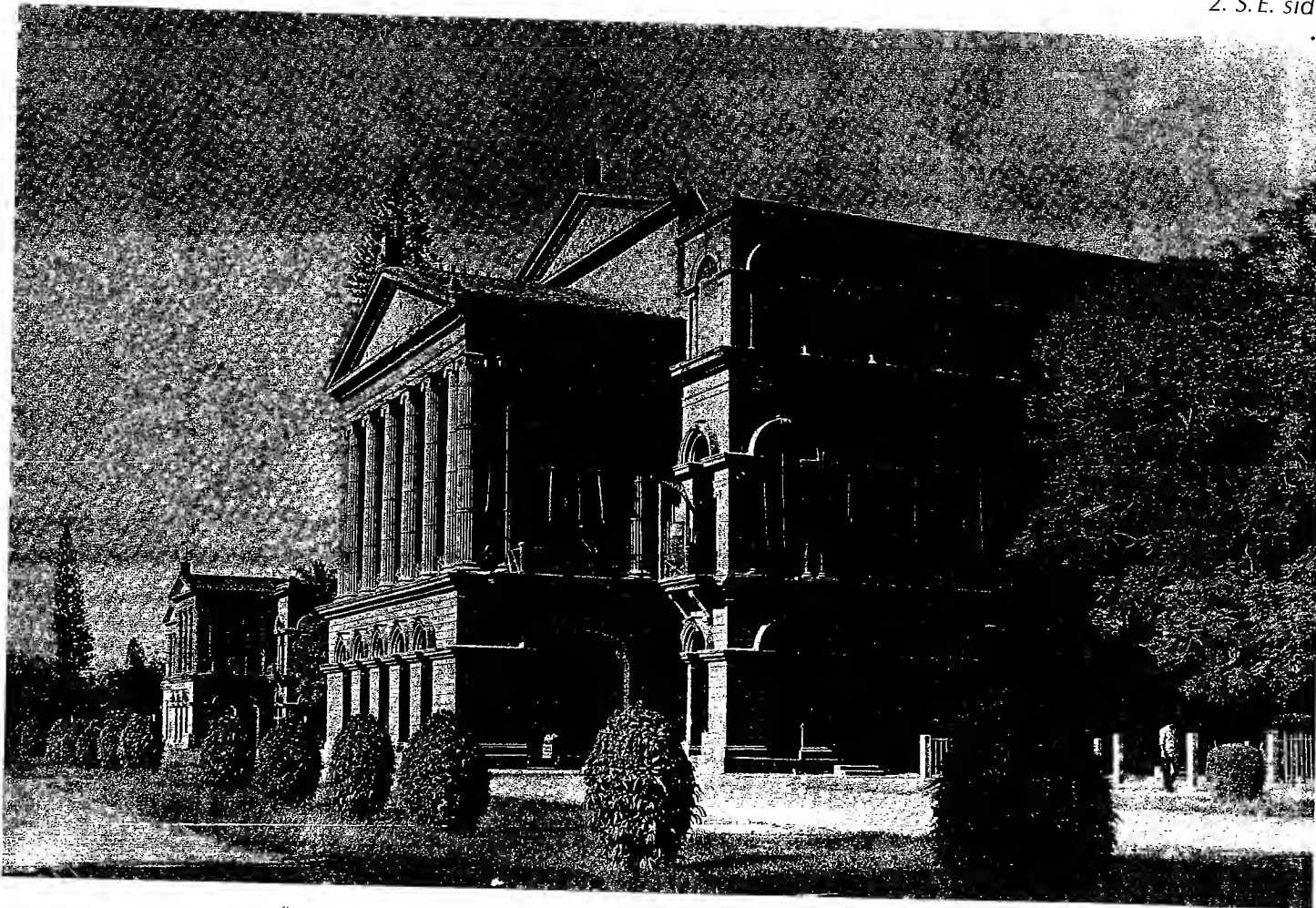
PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The public buildings—whether built in a European classical style or with features taken from Indian architecture—were designed to convey a certain grandeur. Some are handsome buildings, particularly those where the surrounding space and trees enhance their dignity, and yet prevent them from dominating and overawing.

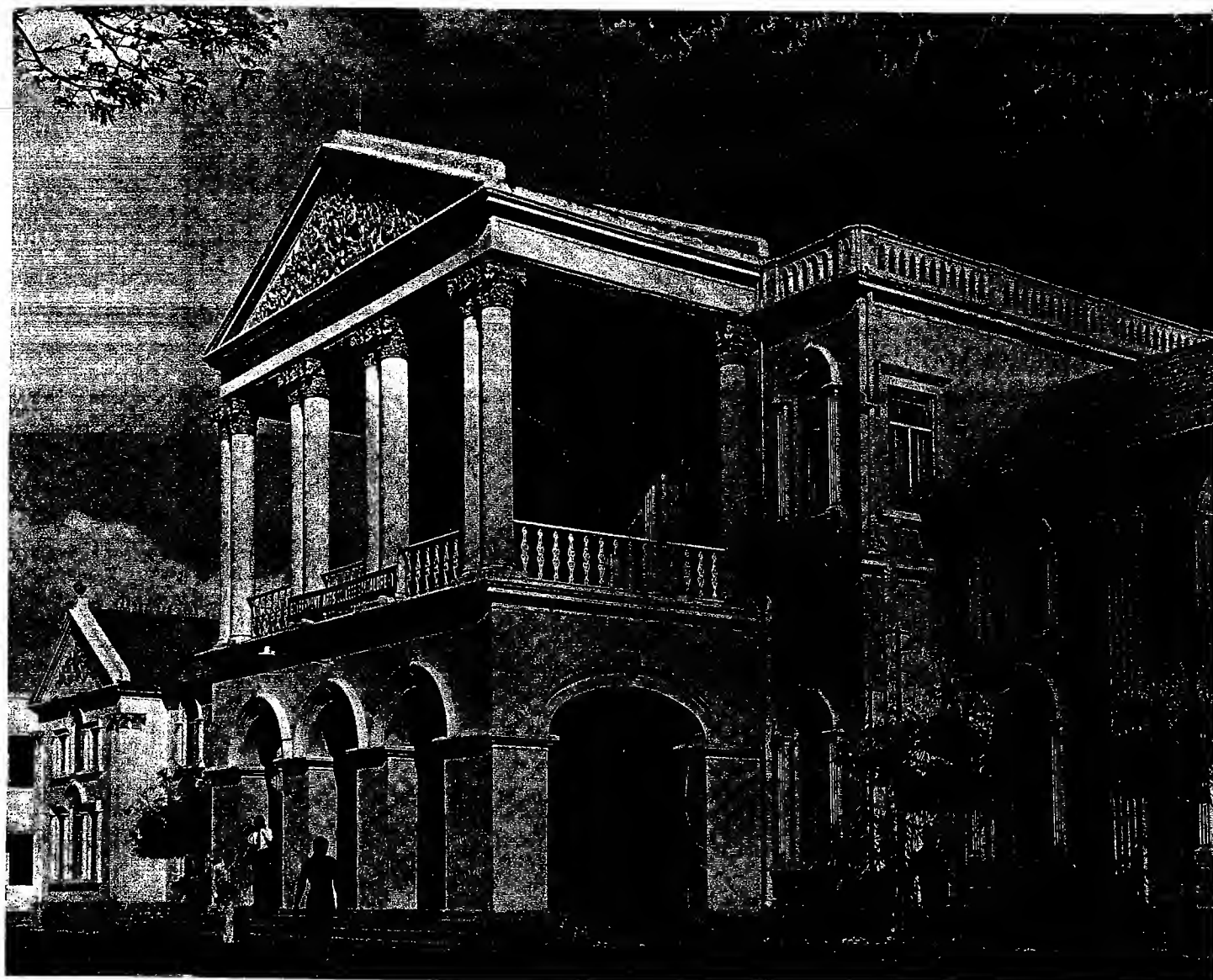


1. N. W. side

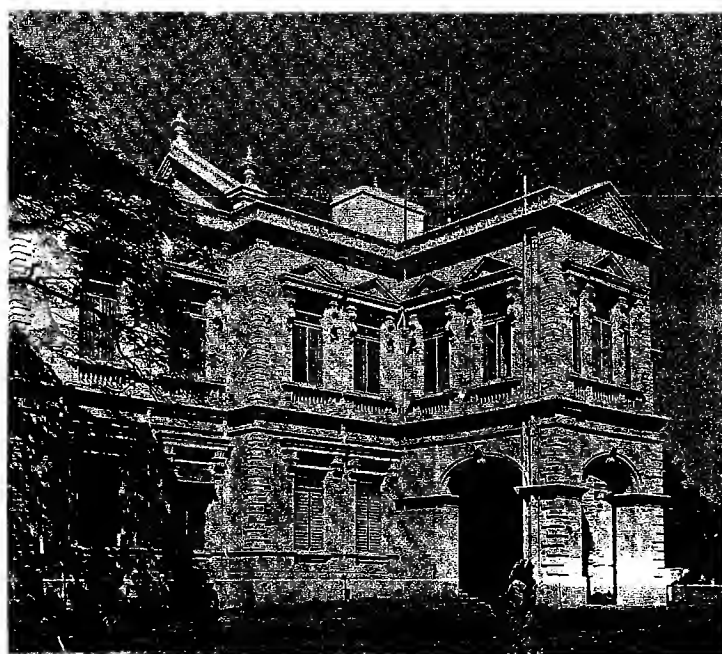
*The High Court, formerly the
Public Offices*



2. S. E. side

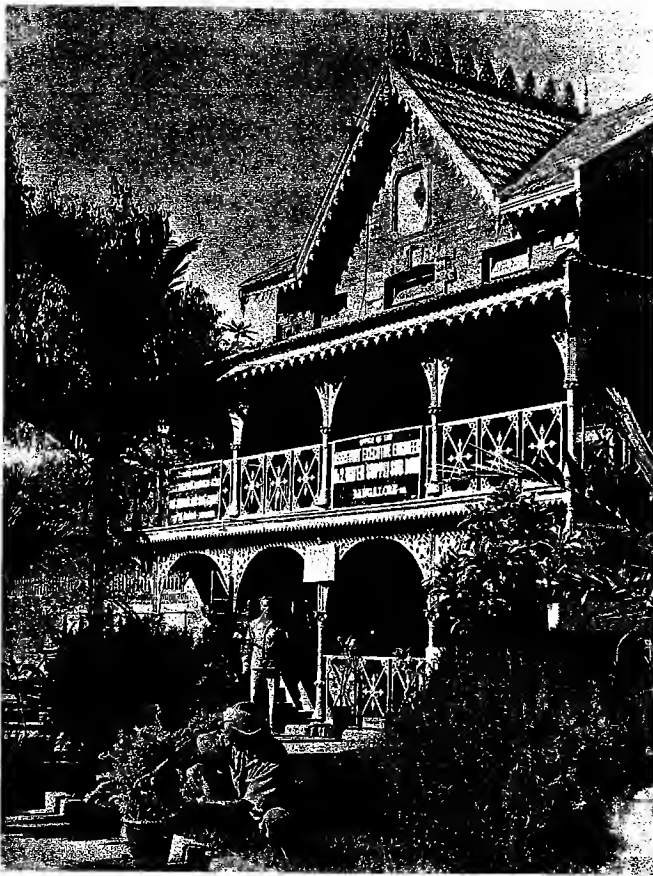


3. Government Arts College



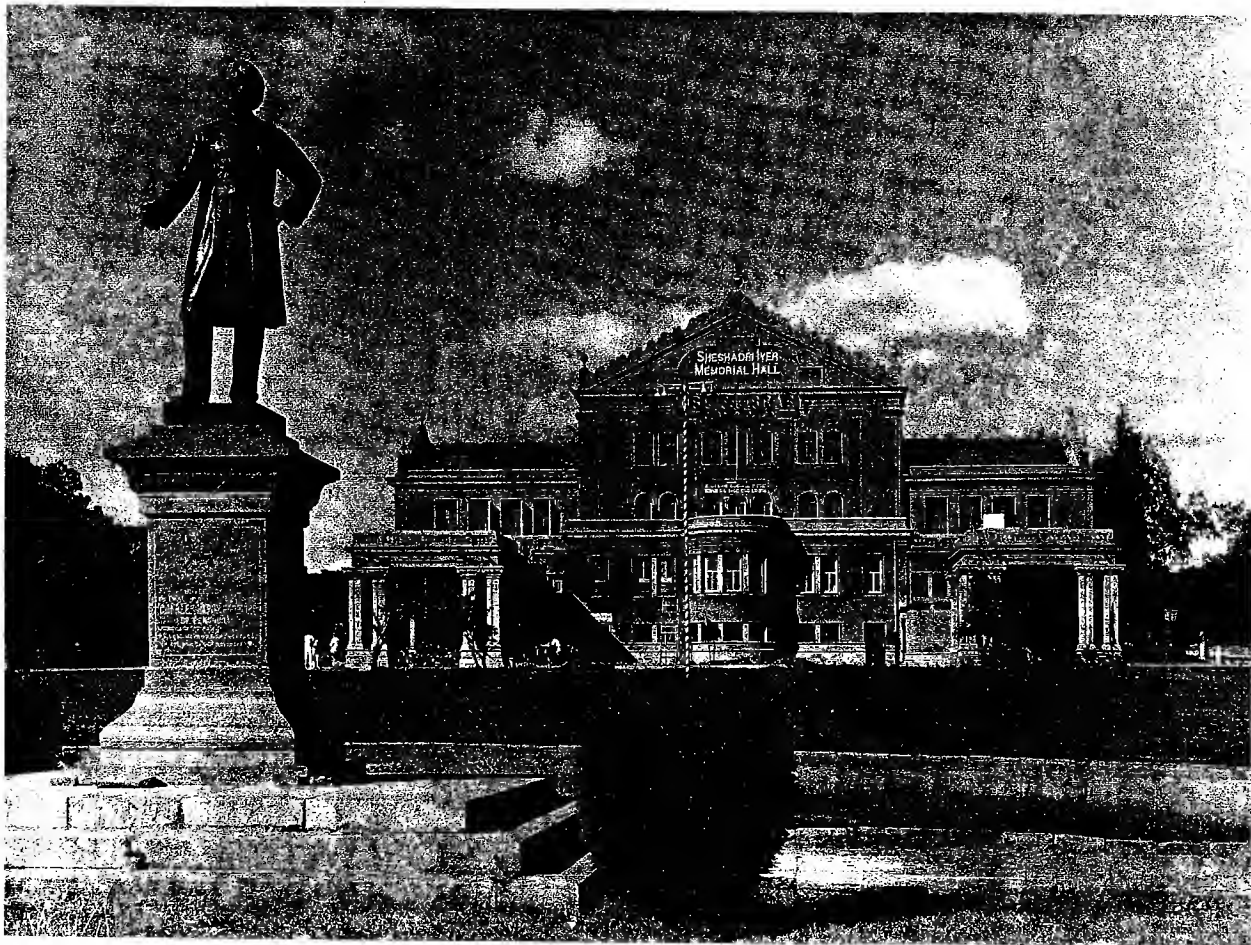
4. Mayo Hall

5. Water Board Office, Millers Road



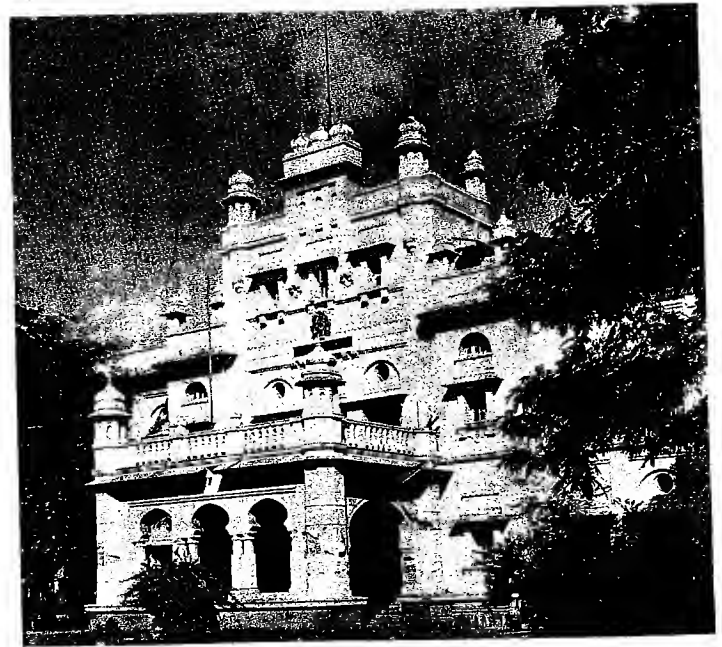
PUBLIC BUILDINGS

6. Public Library, Cubbon Park

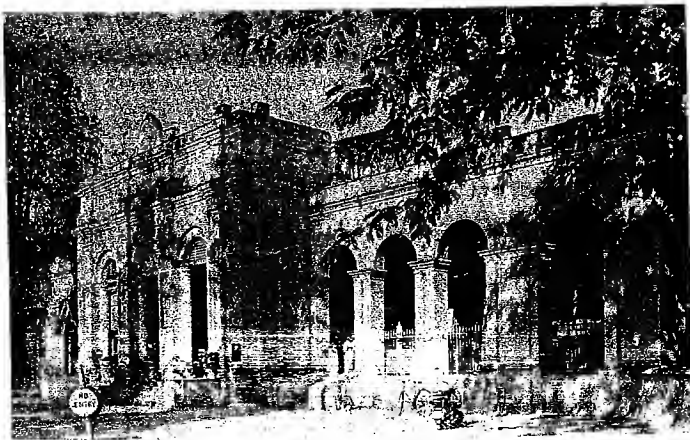




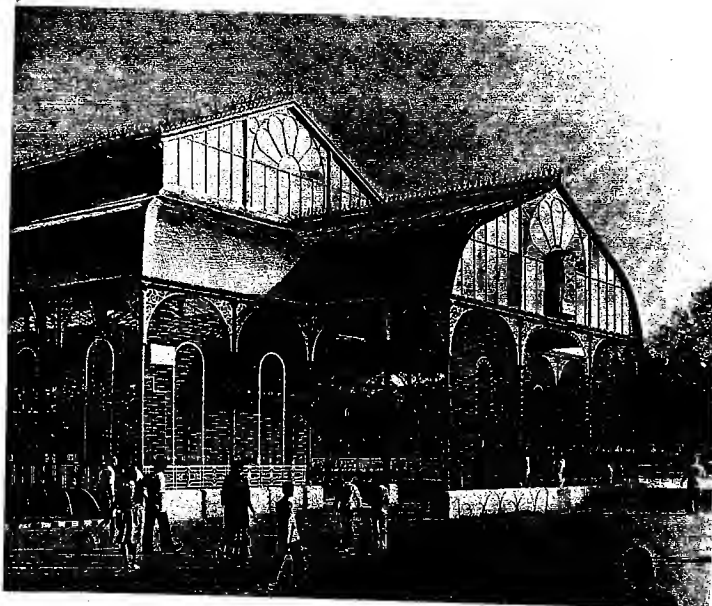
7. Russell Market



8. New Public Offices



9. G.P.O. (now demolished)



PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

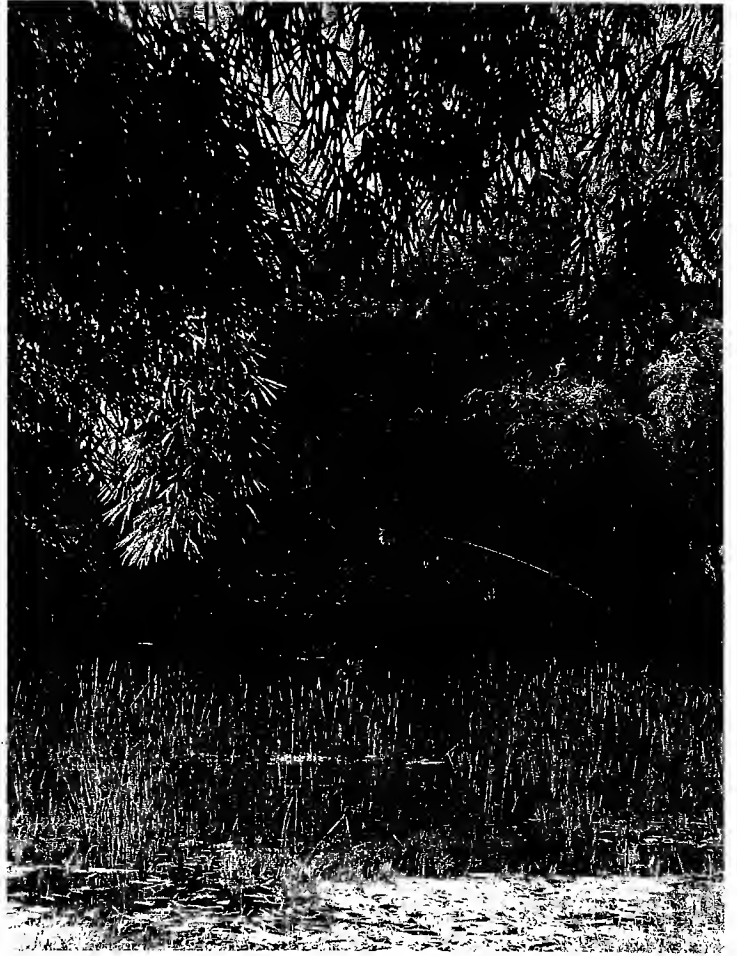
The large parks, and especially Lalbagh, have many of the features which make a successful city park: the mature trees and landscaping, the balance between nature and man-made structures, and the careful maintenance.

10. Lalbagh

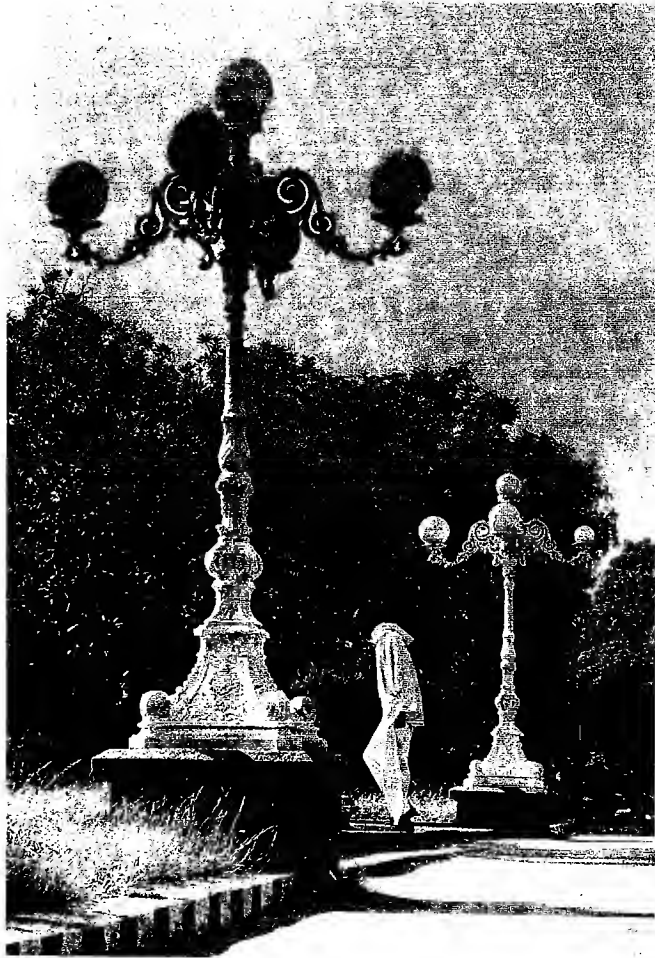


11. Lalbagh

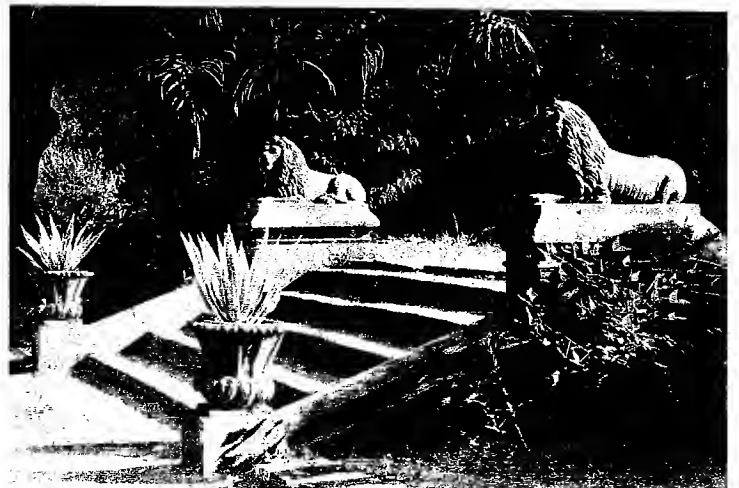
12. Lalbagh



13. Lalbagh



14. Lalbagh





15. Rest House Road Park

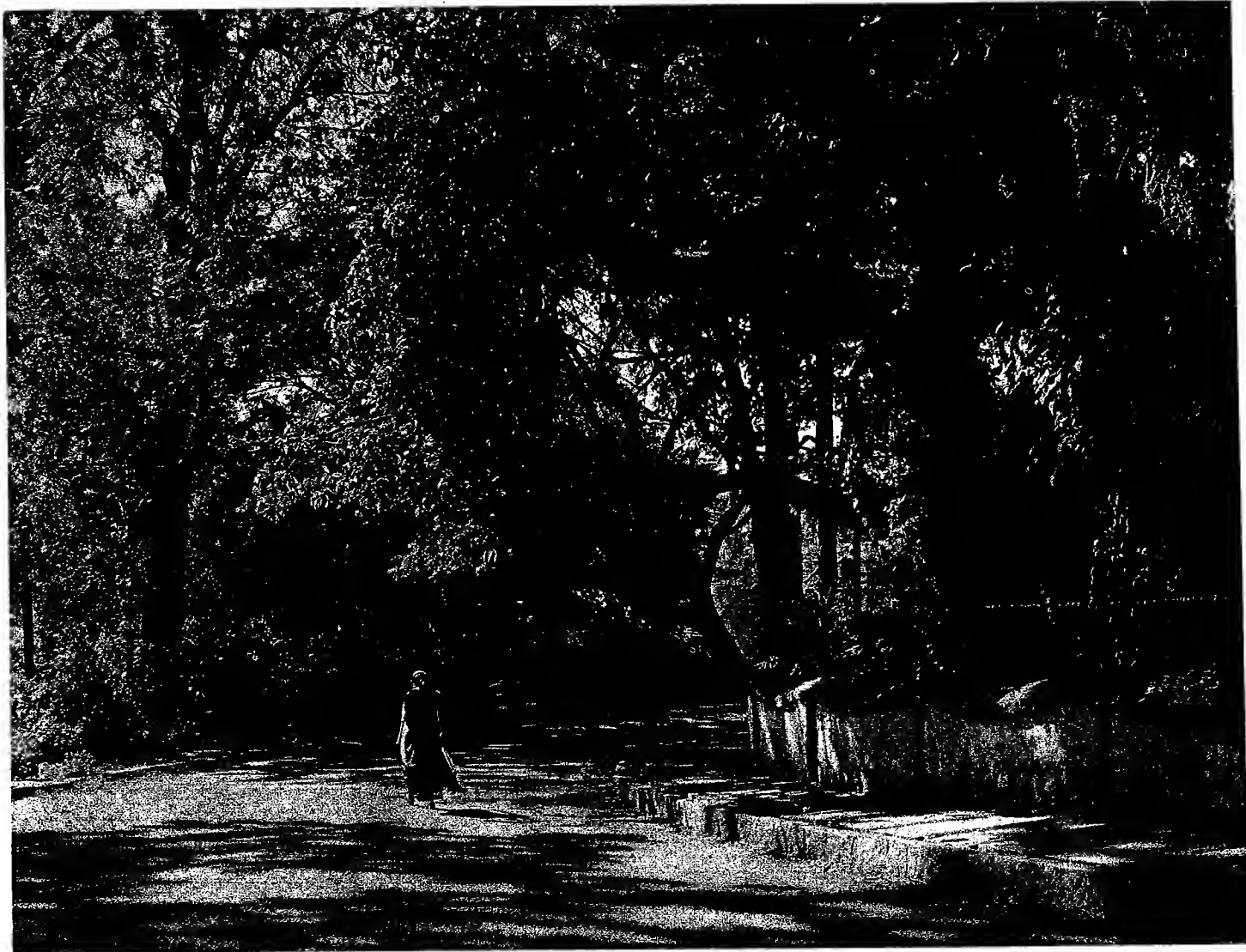
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES



16. Ulsoor Lake



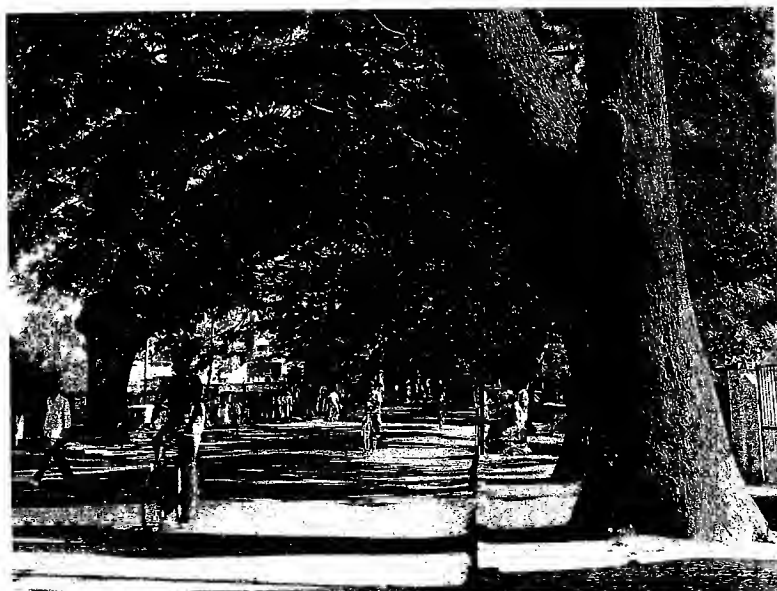
17. Richmond Town Tank



18. *Cunningham Crescent*

ROADS

In the past, many roads were shaded by avenue trees along the roads themselves and by large trees in the adjacent compounds. Now rebuilding and road-widening have destroyed many of the trees. Only a few quiet tree-lined roads remain.



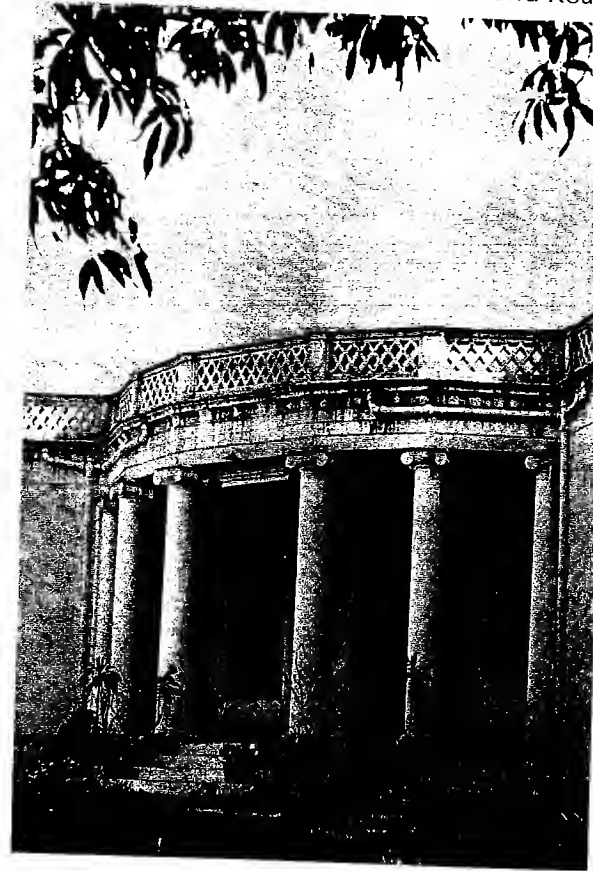
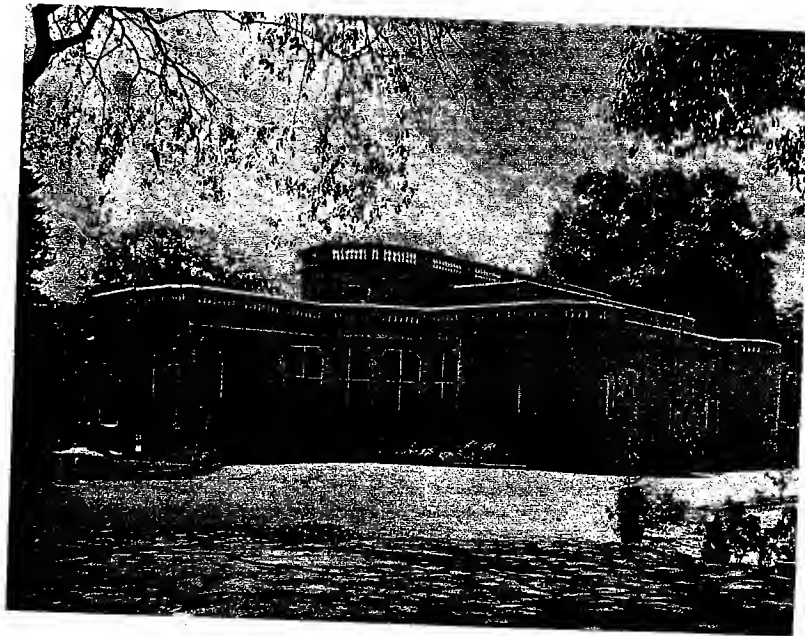
19. *Mosque Road, Frazer Town*

BUNGALOWS

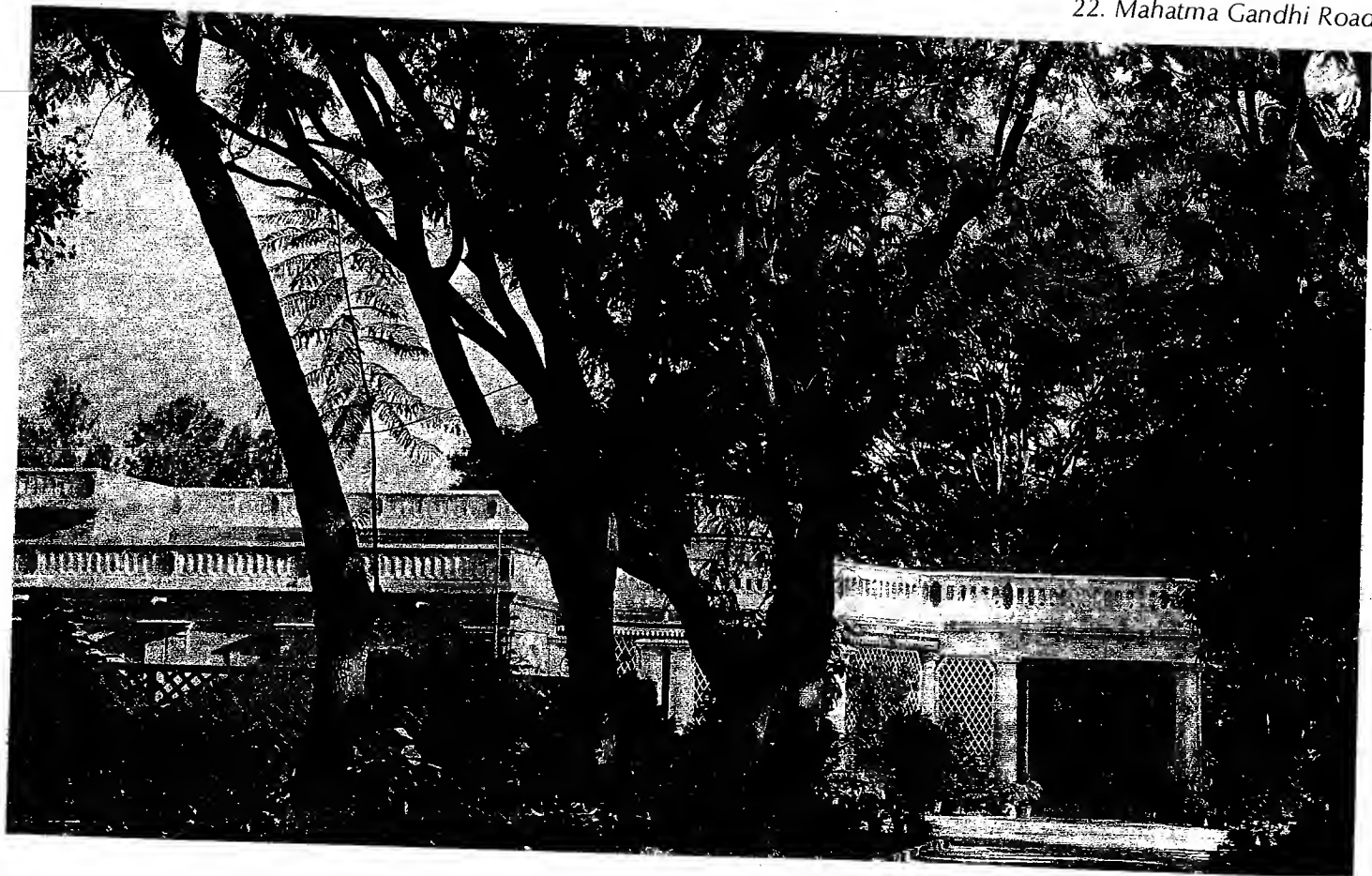
The large classical bungalows of the central Cantonment.

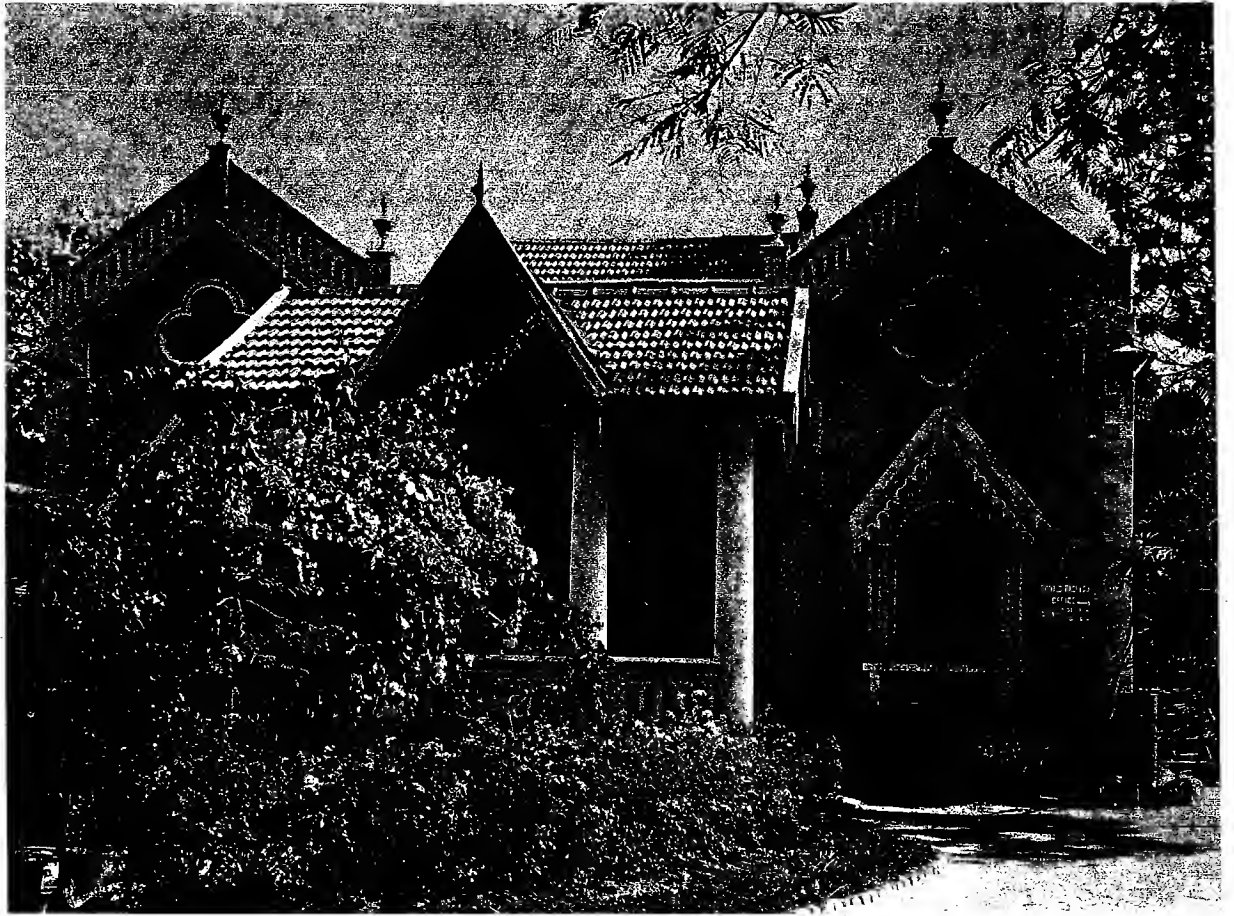
21. Richmond Road

20. Palace Road



22. Mahatma Gandhi Road





23. Alexandra Street

24. Leonard Lane



BUNGALOWS

The smaller monkey-topped bungalows of Richmond Town and other extensions.

25. Leonard Lane

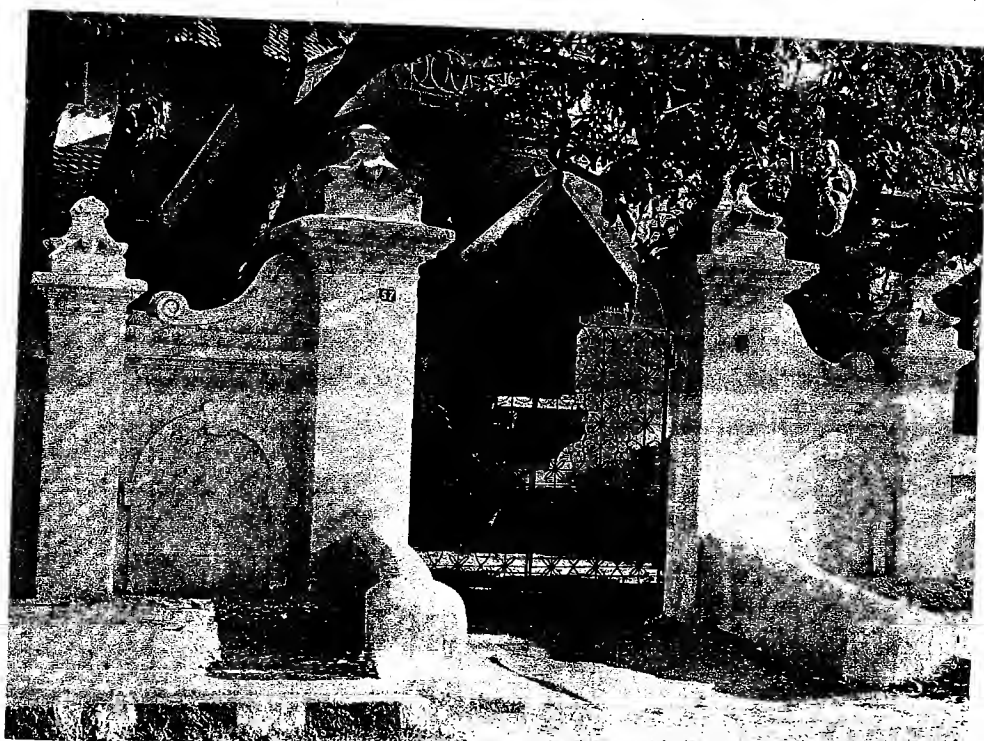




26. Cunningham Road

GATEWAYS

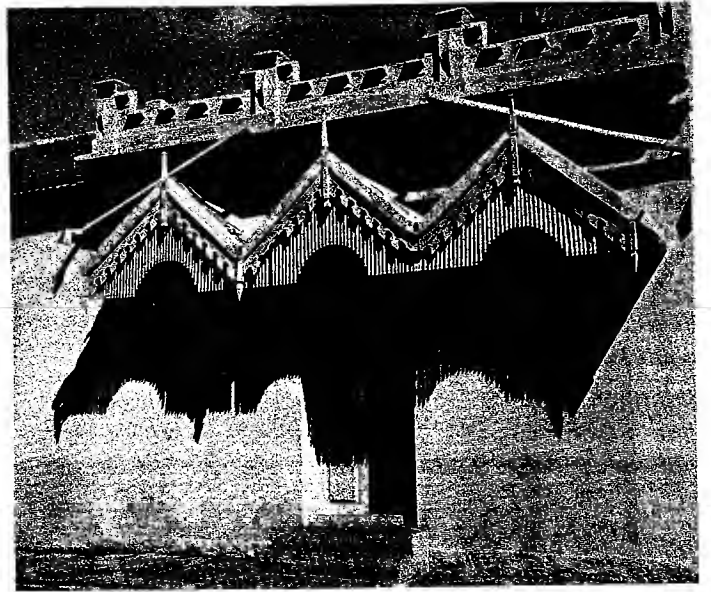
Large and impressive gateways which led into tree-lined drives were an important feature of the bungalow compounds. Even when compounds and bungalows became smaller, large gateways were still built, sometimes out of proportion with the buildings behind them.



27. Langford Road



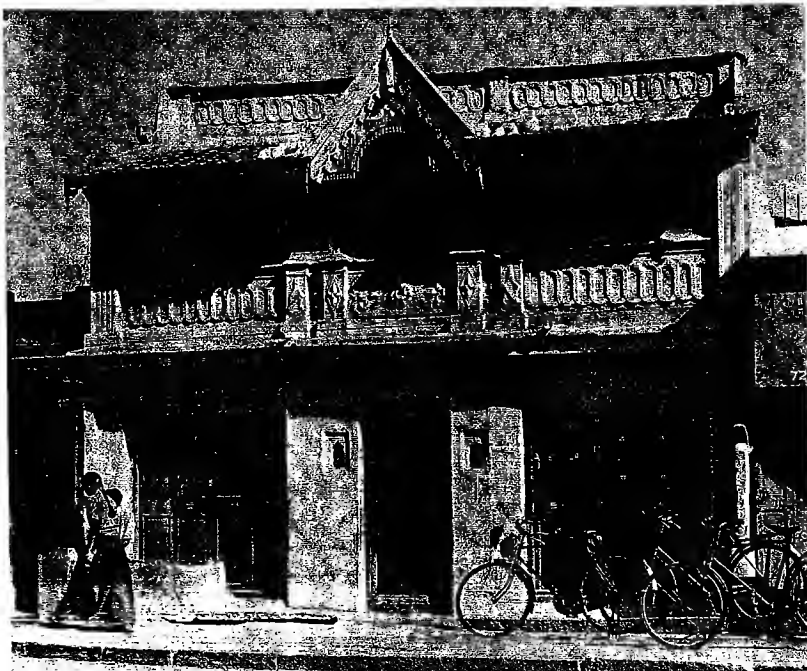
28. Ulsoor



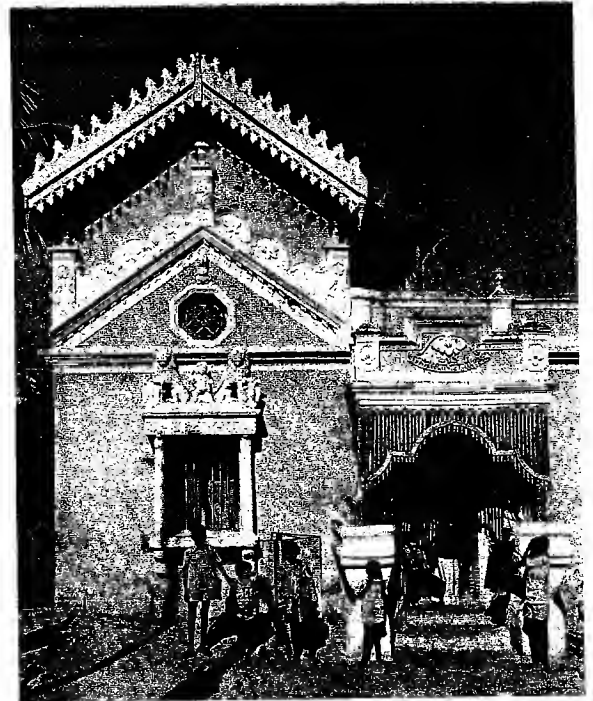
29. Alexandra Street

SMALLER HOUSES

Smaller houses often carry the same decorative details as the bungalows, even though their situation and plan is different.



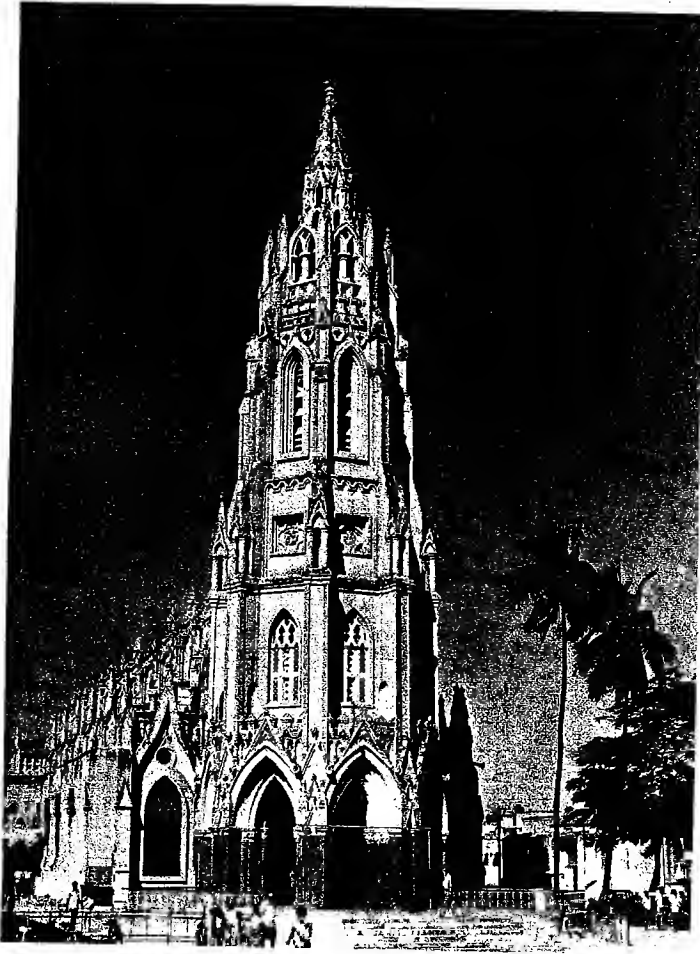
30. Dispensary Road



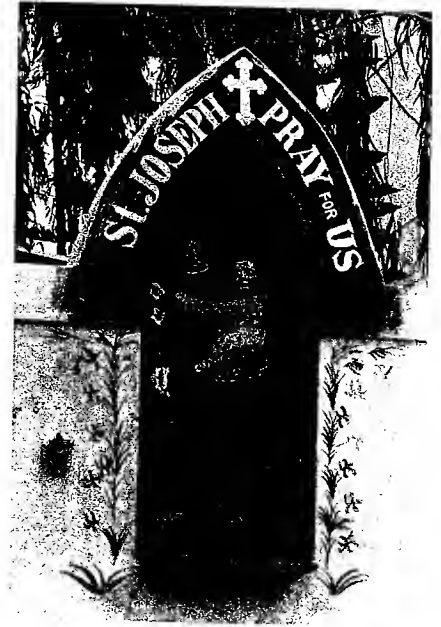
31. Millers Road

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS : CHURCHES

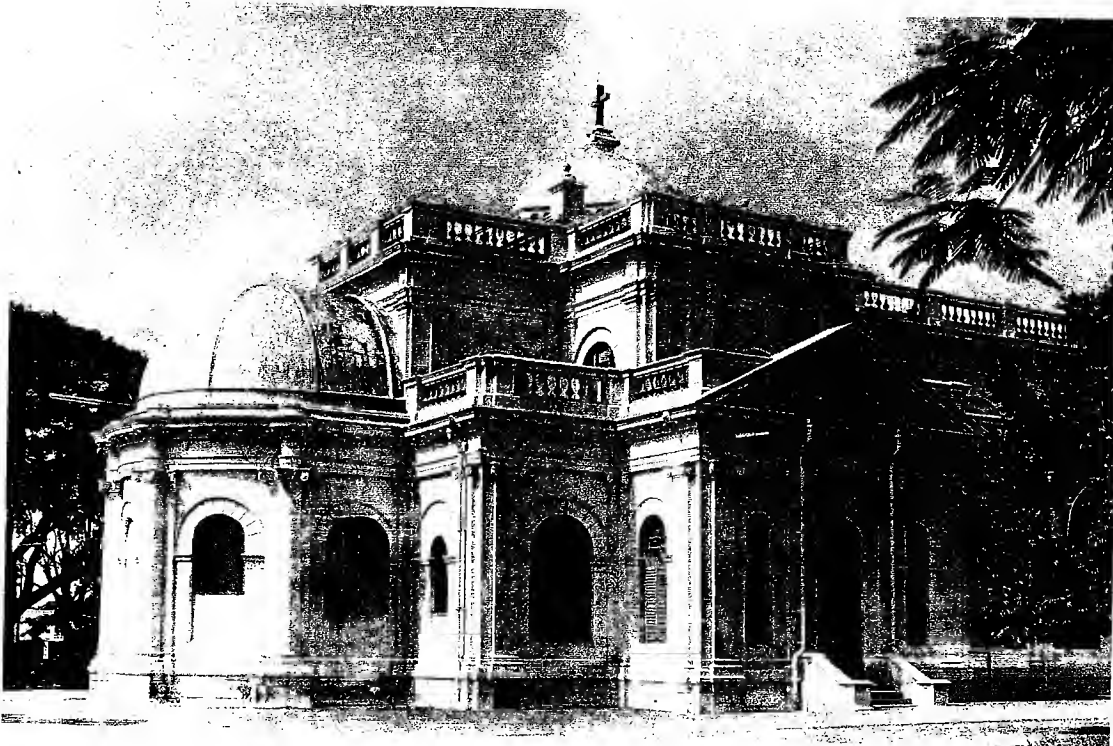
The larger churches are imposing buildings in European styles. Some stand in dominating situation, and were perhaps designed to be landmarks in the growing Cantonment as well as to serve the increasing Christian population. These churches continue to serve congregations that come from a wide area. Smaller churches and road-side shrines relate to more local communities.



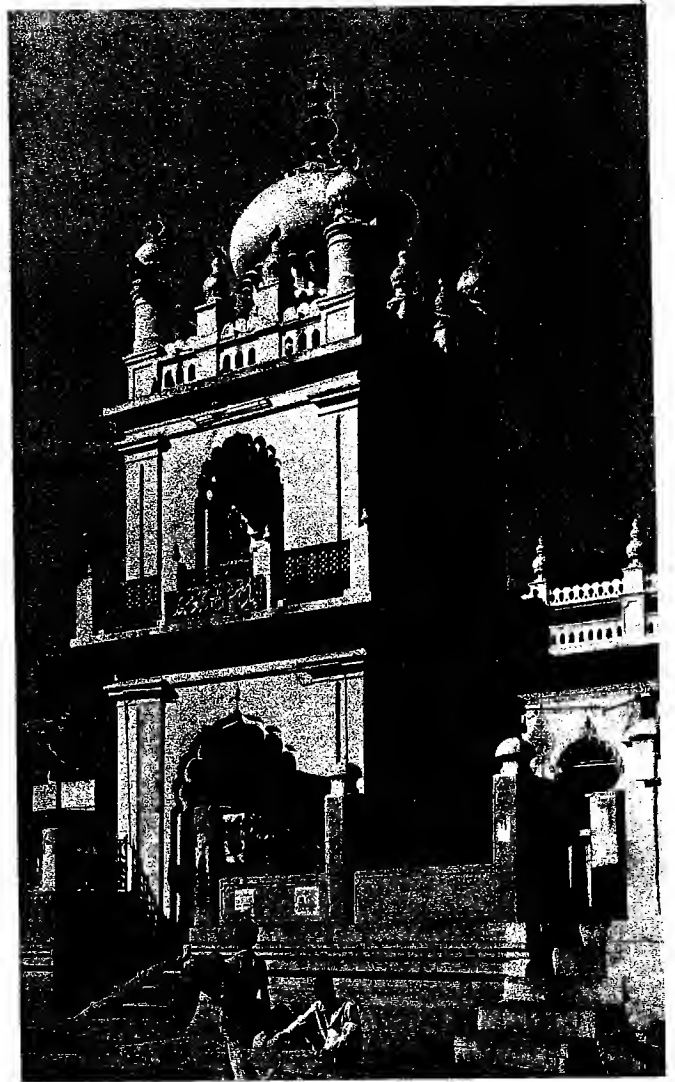
32. St. Mary's Basilica



33. St. Mark's Road



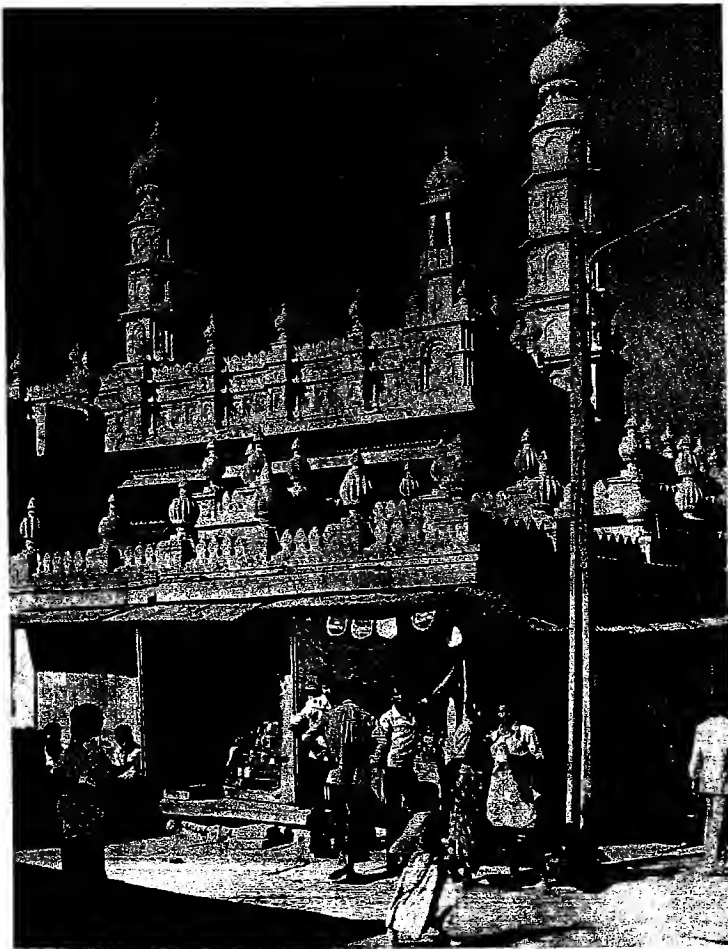
34. St. Mark's Cathedral



RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS : MOSQUES

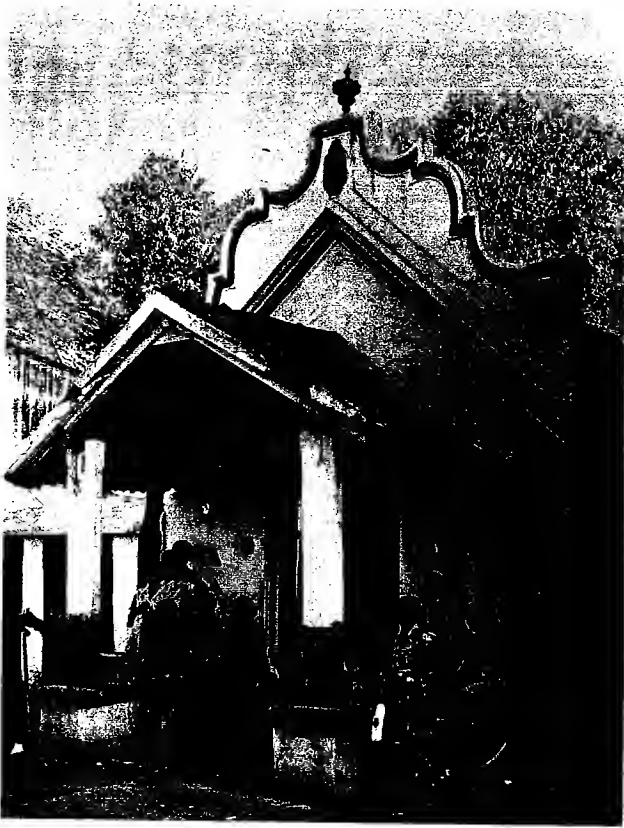
Typical mosques – with repetitive decoration plastered and white-washed – overlook busy commercial and residential areas.

36. Lubbay Masjid



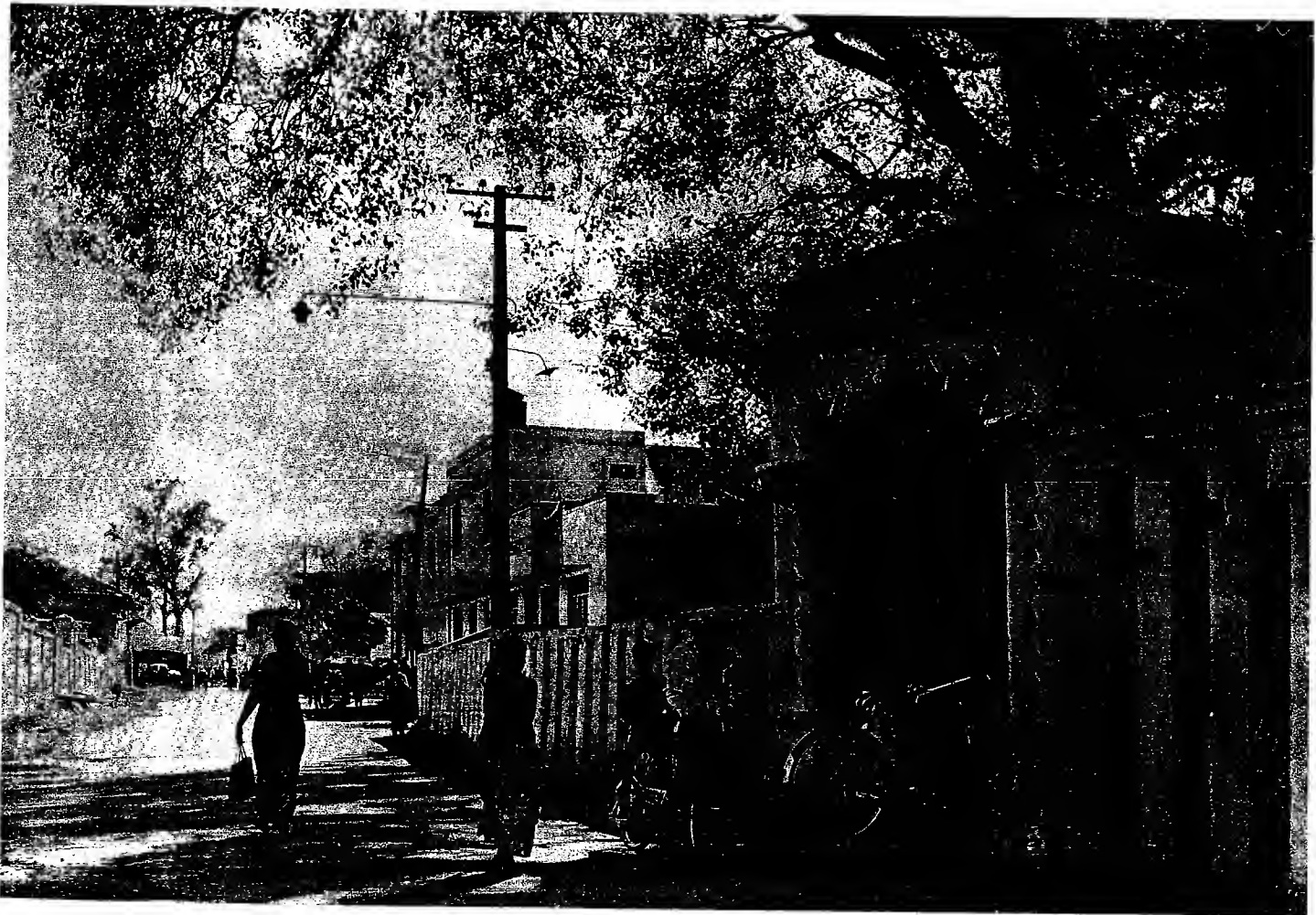
37. Gateway to the Idgah in Millers Road

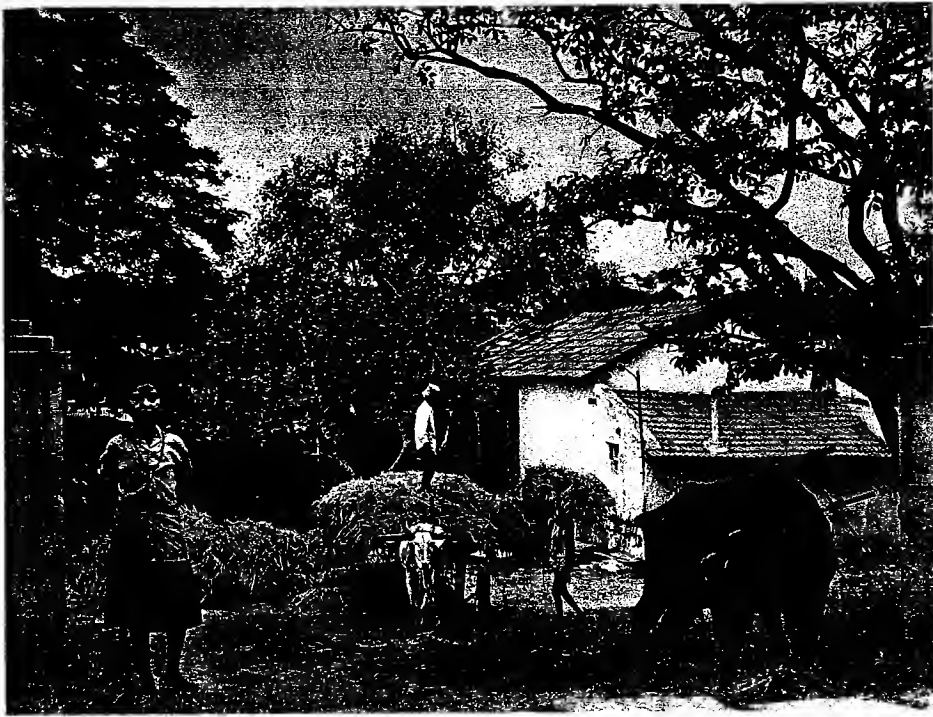




RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS : TEMPLES

Many of the temples were built before the Cantonment came into existence, and are still used by the local communities. Others have been built or rebuilt more recently – a few even have architectural details typical of the Cantonment.

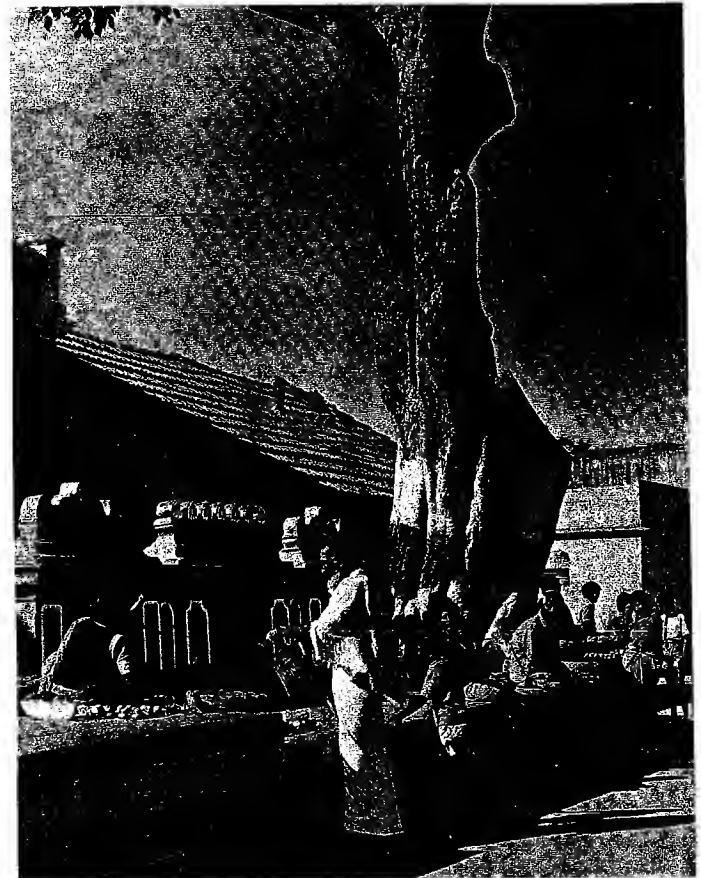




40. Cunningham Crescent

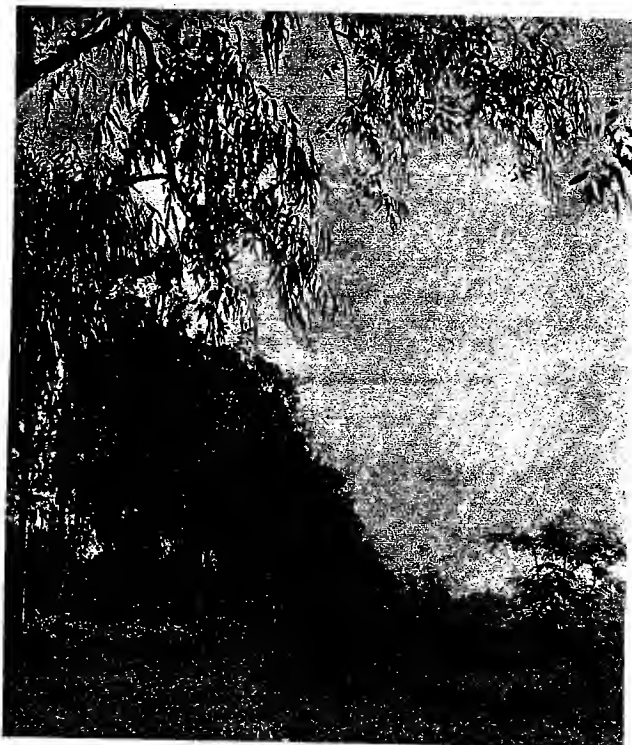
VILLAGES AND FARMS

Several old villages survive well inside the Cantonment area. The village houses have been replaced, but the centre of each village is still marked by a widening of the road, an old temple and a peepul tree shading a row of snake stones. A few small farms also remain, now as market gardens or dairy farms.



41. Dodkunte

42. Krumbiegel Road

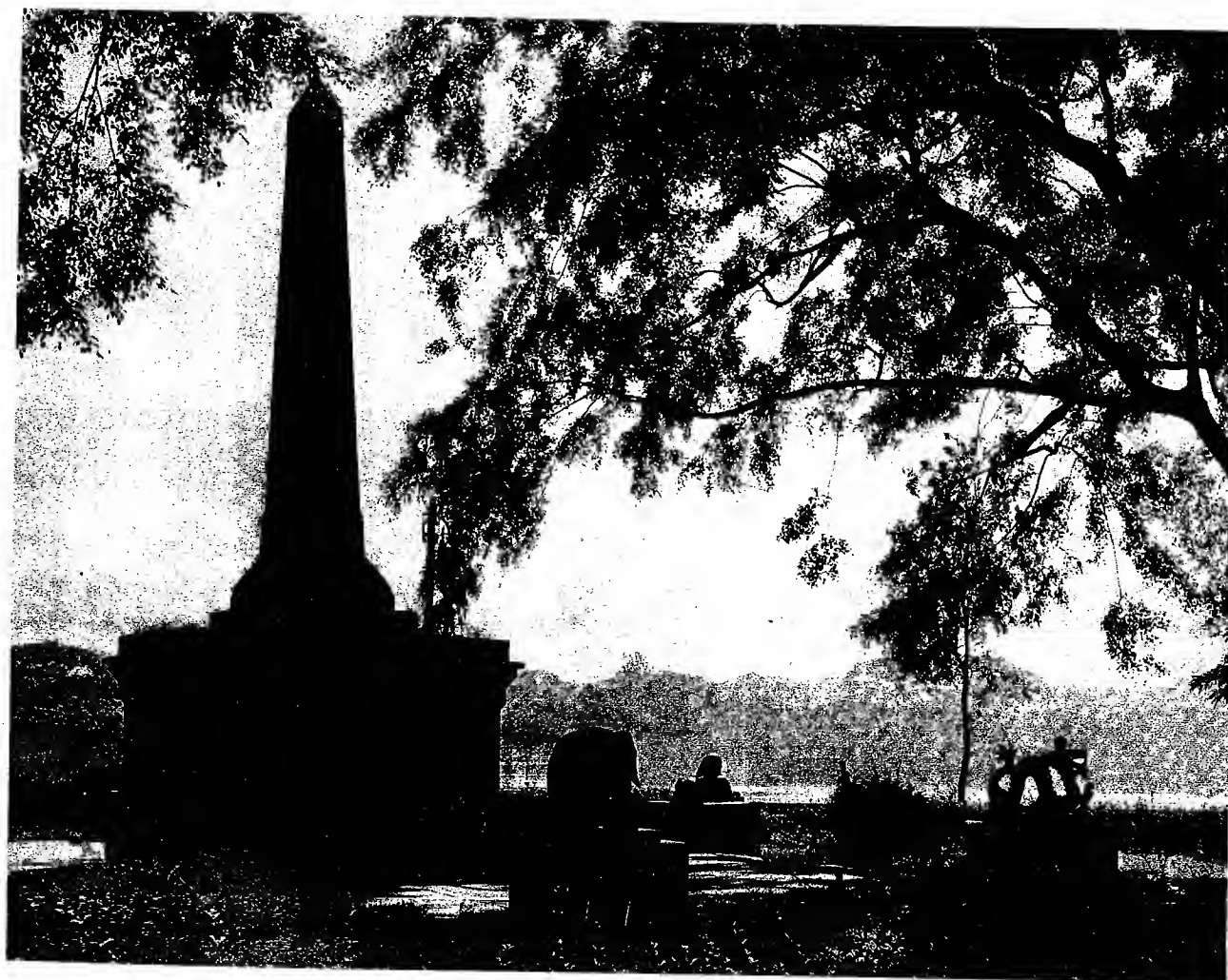


43. *Parade Ground*

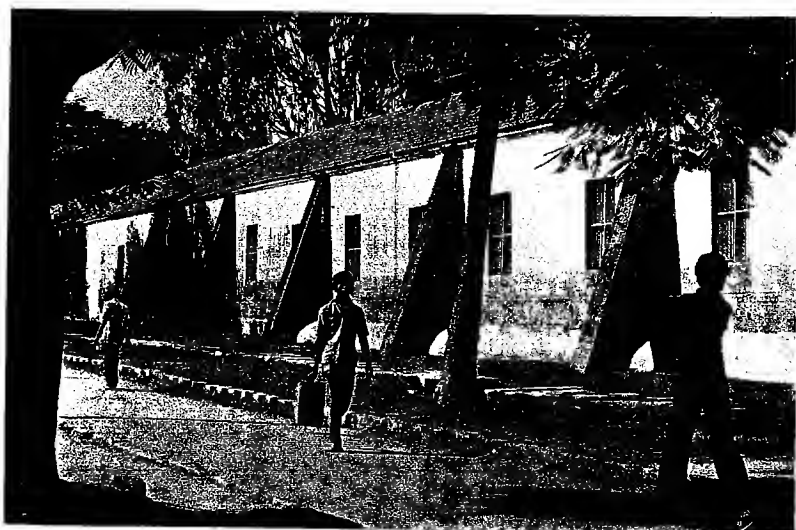
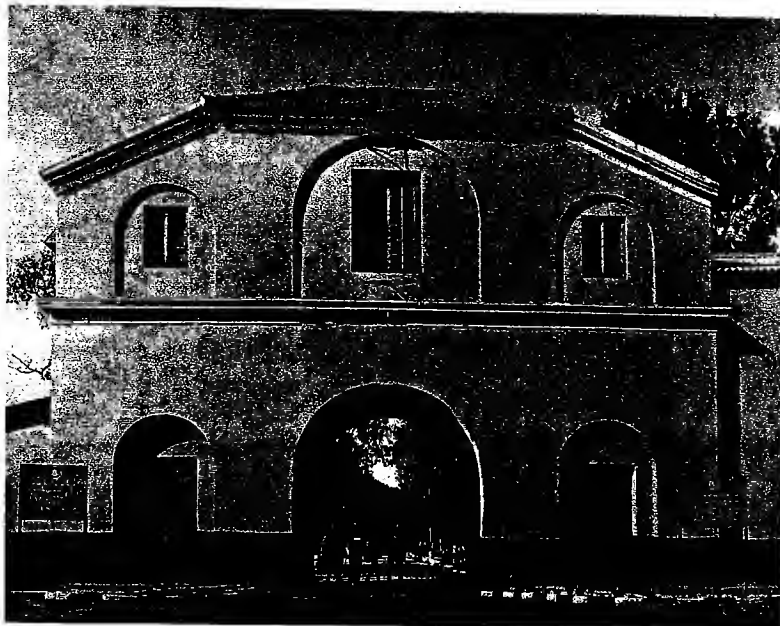
MILITARY AREAS

Although the Cantonment began as a military station, the army's presence is now unobtrusive. The buildings are functional and unpretentious. The parade ground and other establishments – even though fenced or walled – preserve some open space and trees in the central Cantonment. Only a few gateways and memorials present a martial flourish.

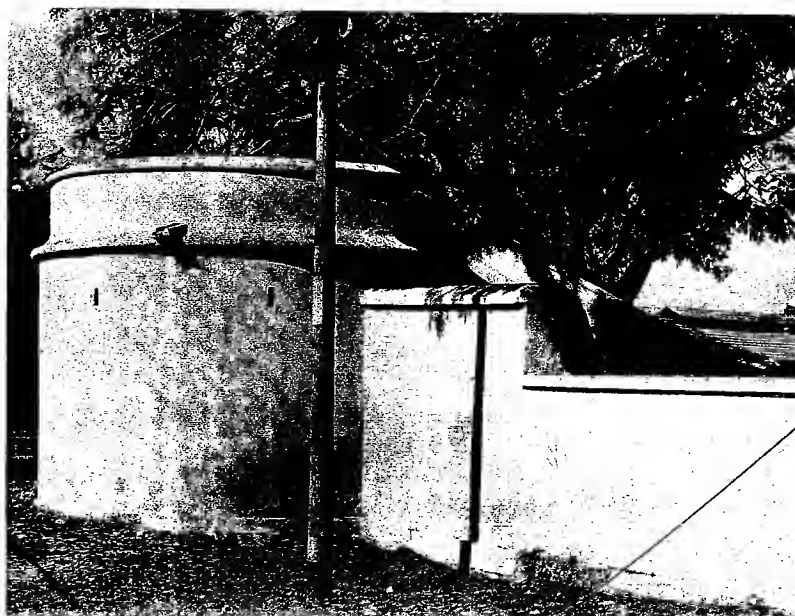
44. *Sappers & Miners memorial at Ulsoor*



45. Cubbon Road



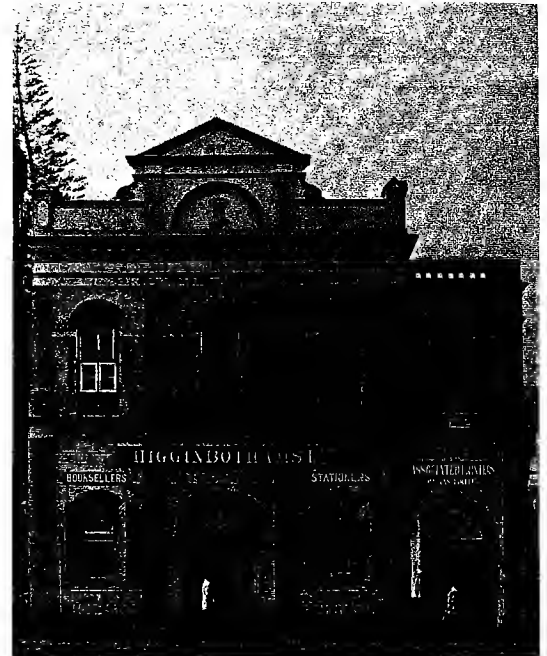
46. Cavalry Road



47. The corner of Cubbon
Road & Dickenson Road



48. Mahatma Gandhi Road



49. Mahatma Gandhi Road

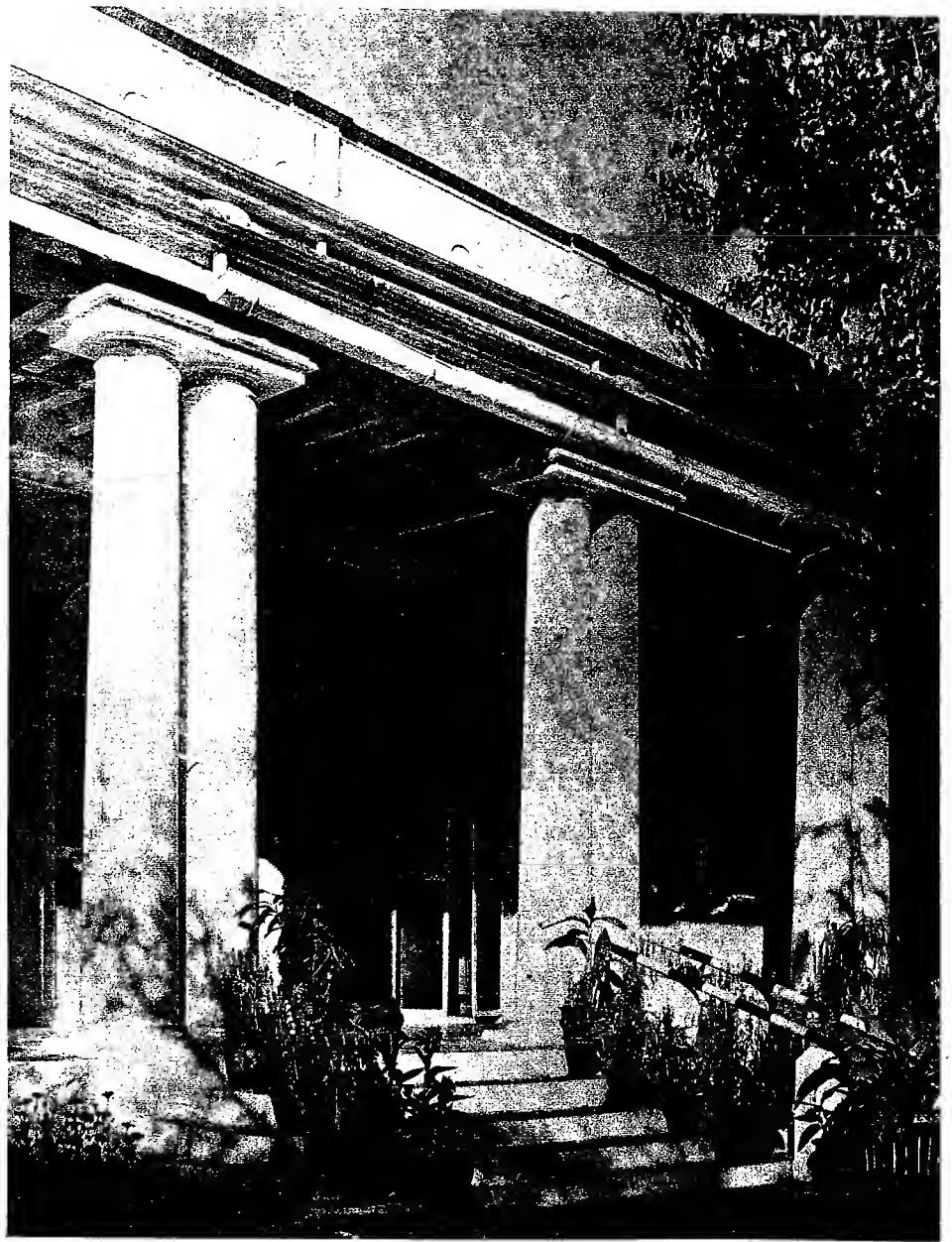
SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES

Some shops still standing today were built around the turn of the century. Typically half a dozen shops occupy the ground floor of a long building, sometimes with a first floor occupied by offices, workshops, bars and other premises.



50. Lalbagh Road

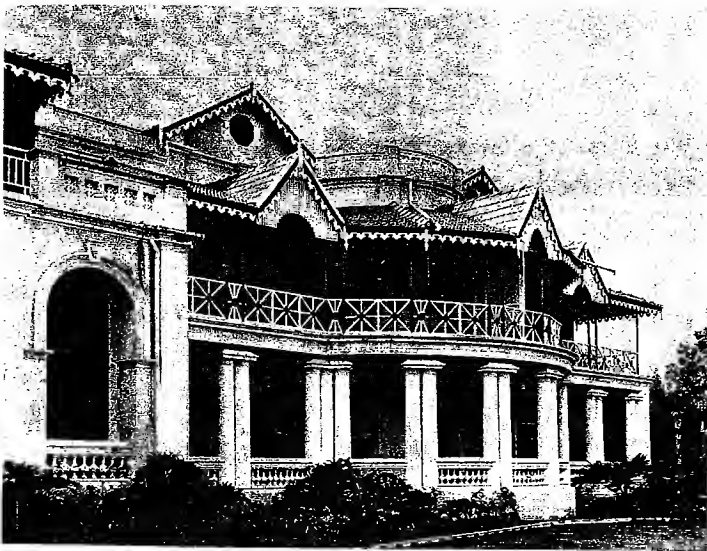
51. Bangalore Club



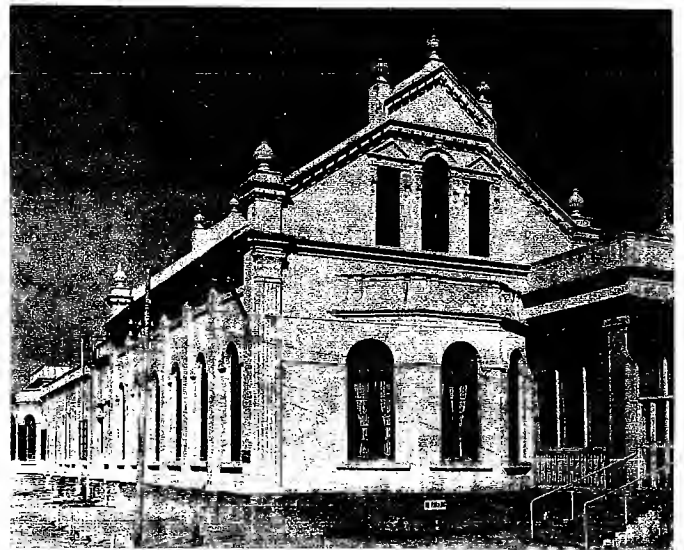
CLUBS AND HOTELS

Clubs and hotels were built in a similar style to the bungalows. Although the buildings may be large, they are domestic in atmosphere rather than grandiose.

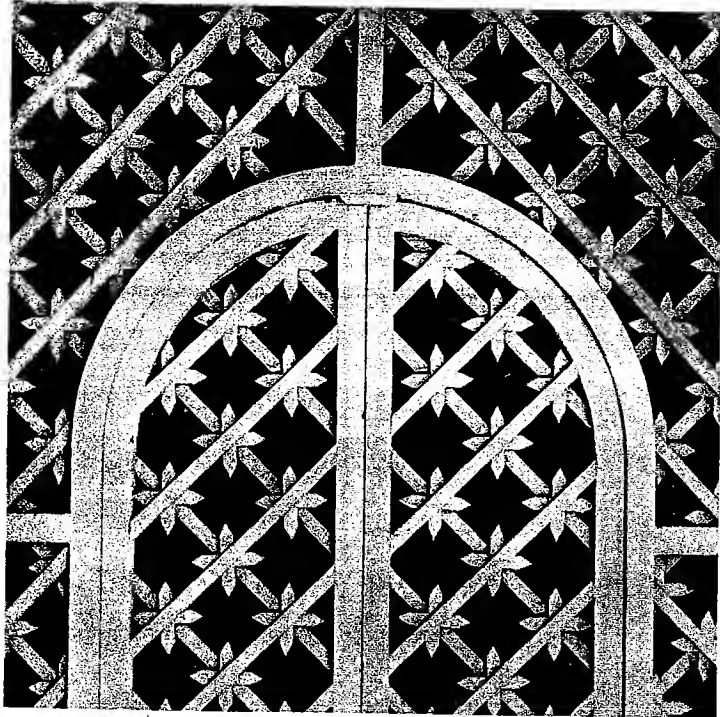
52. West End Hotel



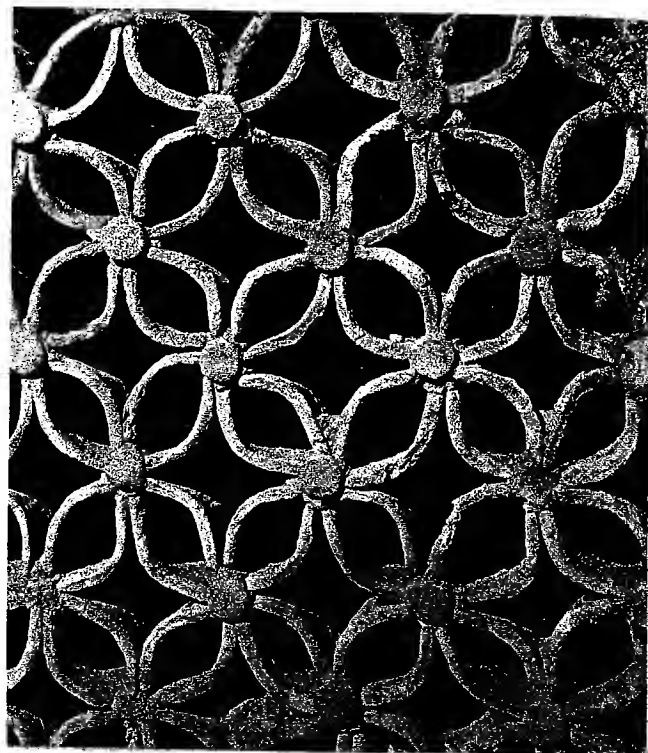
53. Bowring Institute



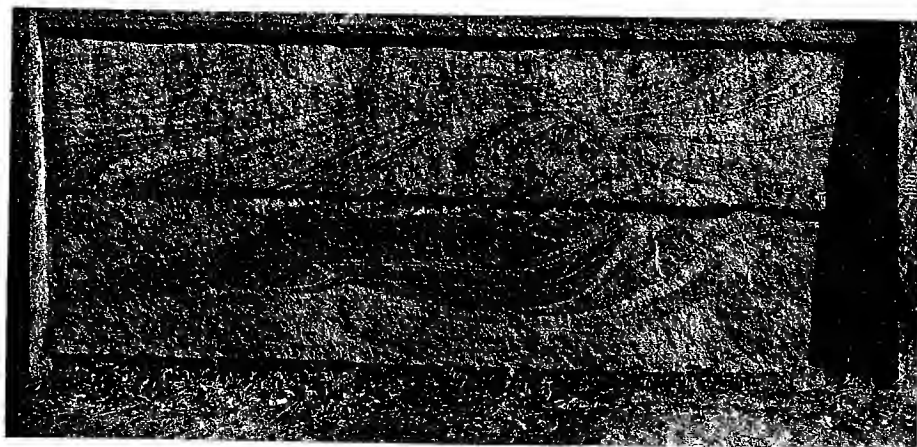
SOME MATERIALS AND TEXTURES APPEARING IN CANTONMENT BUILDINGS



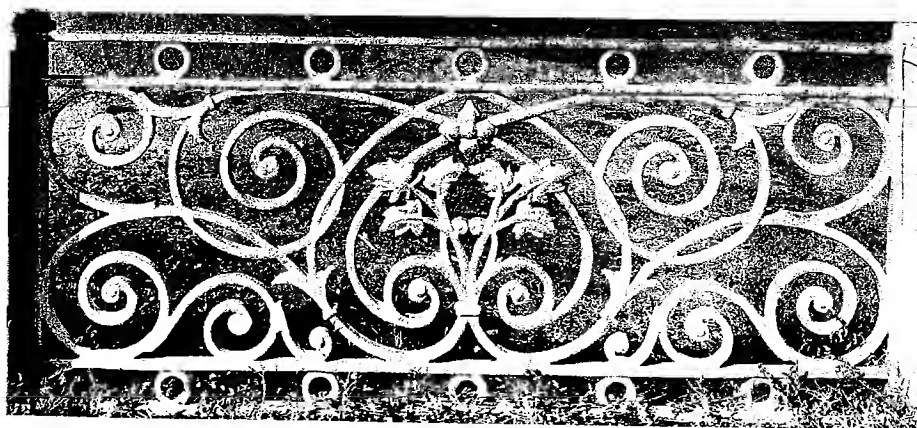
54. Verandah trellis



55. Wall made of cup tiles



56. Stone wall

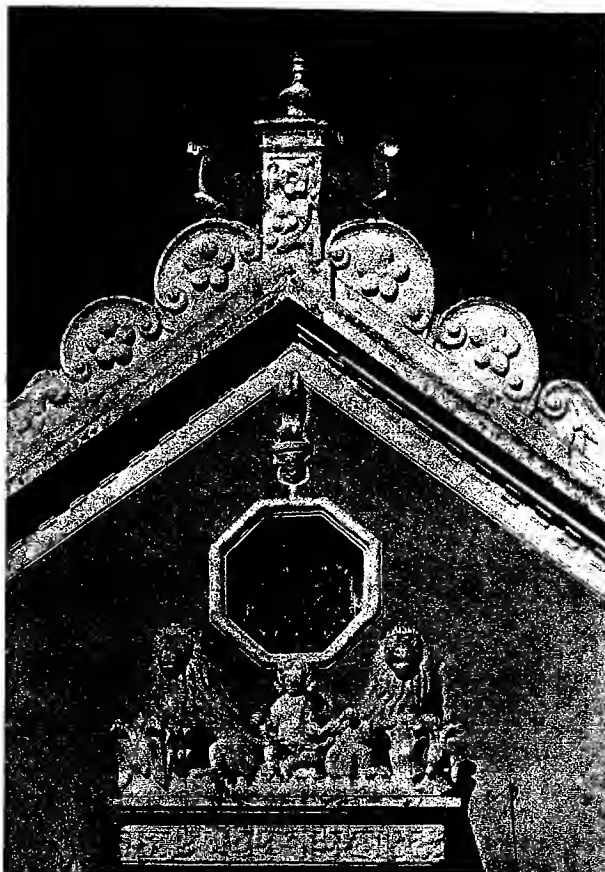


57. Cast-iron railing

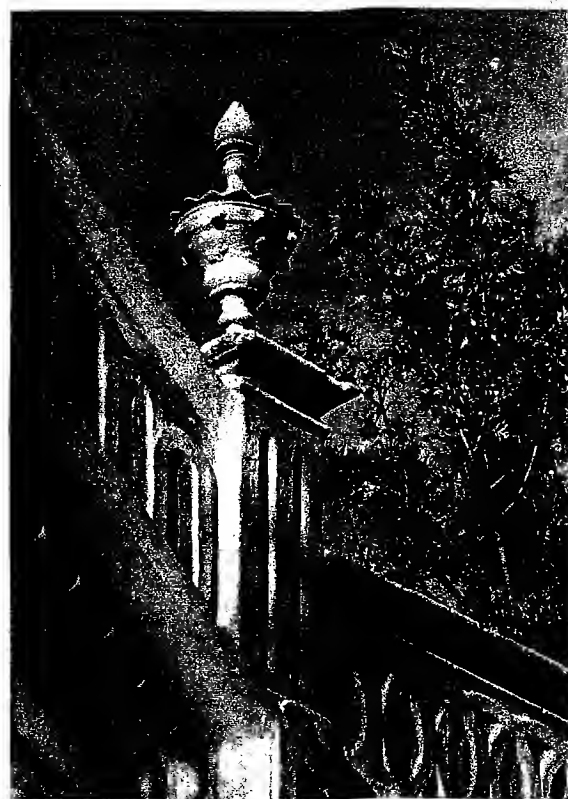


58. Cup tiles

DETAILS OF 'GOTHIC' BUILDINGS



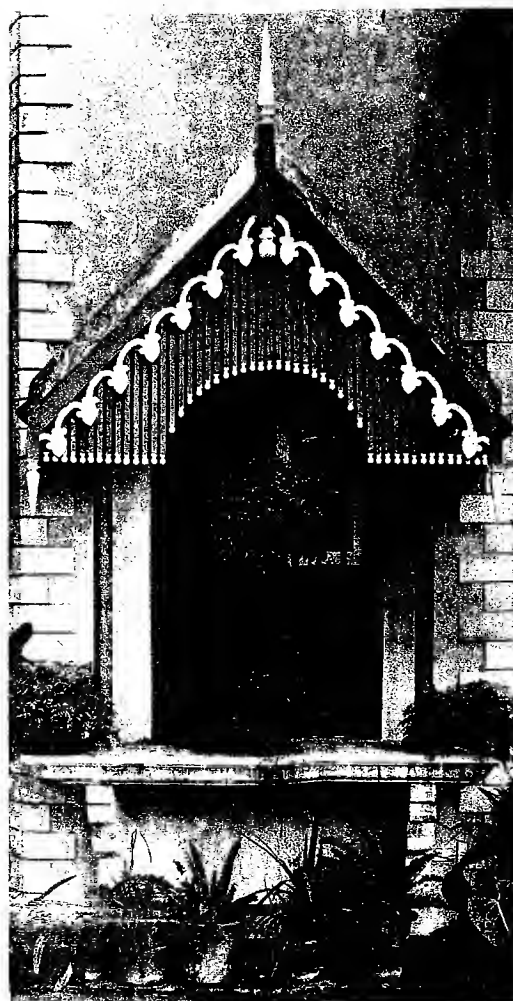
59. Gable
decoration



60. Balustrade
and urn



61. Cast-iron
brackets



62. Monkey top

